



Workers Compensation 37th Annual Statistical Report

Fiscal Year 2011

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Division of Workers Compensation 37th Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2011

January 2012

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Important Changes to the FY 2011 37th Annual Statistical Report

Please note the following changes:

- The Division of Workers Compensation has moved to a new location. Please note our new address below.

Kansas Department of Labor
Division of Workers Compensation
401 SW Topeka Blvd., Ste. 2
Topeka, KS 66603-3105

- The Division of Workers Compensation organizational chart has changed. The updated chart can be found on Figure 1-1 on page 12.

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

Our mission at the Kansas Department of Labor is to enhance the economic well-being of all Kansans through responsive workforce services. Providing quality, timely services to those who are impacted by an injury in the workplace is very important to us. Each year we attempt to summarize these services into an annual report which presents the data from the previous fiscal and calendar year.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, the division processed 15,273 applications for hearings. The business section issued 153 self-insurance permits to employers. The compliance section established more than 989 employer contacts. This year, the fraud and abuse unit collected \$236,439 in restitution and civil penalties. In addition, the ombudsman section answered information requests from 21,579 parties and the research unit responded to more than 42,000 requests for workers compensation histories.

We continue to pursue utilizing technology to make workers compensation claims easier for our customers to file and for us to process. The Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) which allows for electronic reporting of initial injuries and follow-up by insurers has 90 trading partners submitting data on behalf of more than 300 insurance carriers and self-insured employers. During FY2011, 50% of all original accident reports were filed electronically. We anticipate this number will grow as we require more businesses to take advantage of this technology.

We offer web-based services in the area of coverage verification. This allows external users to access coverage information through the Kansas Department of Labor web site: www.dol.ks.gov. We will continue to update and utilize our web site to make more information available to our customers.

Possibly the biggest news of 2011 is the most comprehensive revision of the Kansas workers compensation act since 1993. The Legislature passed this historic legislation unanimously. The changes became effective on May 15, 2011. This major revision led to a very successful seminar on workers compensation topics hosted by the workers comp division. We had record attendance as many individuals and groups sought information on the new law.

Also, Workers Compensation completed a move to a new location. Please note the new mailing address is 401 SW Topeka Blvd., Suite 2, Topeka, KS 66603-3105. The main phone number remains the same at 785-296-3441.

Would you please provide us with your feedback? We would like to know what sections of this report are most helpful to you. We would also like to know how we can best improve our services to you, our customer. Please email us at wc@dol.ks.gov with your comments.

Sincerely,



Karin Brownlee
Secretary, Department of Labor

INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Legislature enacted the State's first law governing workers compensation, as a no-fault system, one hundred years ago in 1911. Although many significant changes to its provisions have been made since then, the basic premise and purpose of the law have remained much the same. The premise is that those injured in industrial accidents should be compensated regardless of who is at fault. The purpose is to provide protection to the injured employee through employer safety efforts, medical treatment and partial compensation for lost income.¹

Until 1939, the responsibility for administering the workers compensation law resided with a "workmen's compensation commissioner" whose authority extended from a series of public commissions to which the position reported, including the Public Safety Commission in the 1920s and the Commission of Labor and Industry in the 1930s. In 1939, the Kansas Legislature created and transferred jurisdiction over workers compensation to a stand-alone agency named the Office of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. In 1961, the legislature reorganized the office again, into the Office of the Director of Workers Compensation. This office subsequently became a division under the Department of Labor. Today's Division of Workers Compensation, while having and undergone considerable organizational changes, is essentially the same agency created in 1939.

The current workers compensation law covers all employers in Kansas, regardless of the number of employees or the kind of work they do, with two exceptions: employers engaged in agricultural pursuits and any employer who during a given calendar year has an estimated payroll less than \$20,000, unless the employer is a subcontractor. The State of Kansas pays no workers compensation benefits to injured workers unless they are state employees. Private employers pay all benefits owed to their injured workers, either directly from the employer's own resources or indirectly through another party. While most covered employers obtain insurance from private carriers or group pools, provisions in the law establish criteria for certain employers to become self-insured. Potentially eligible employers must apply for approval to use the self-insurance option from the Director of Workers Compensation. Criteria include continuous operation for at least five years, a minimum level of after-tax earnings and a minimum debt/equity ratio. The Kansas Insurance Department approves the formation of group-funded self-insurance pools and determines whether employers qualify for membership in a pool.

¹ *Madison v. Key Work Clothes*, 182 Kan. 186, 192, 318 P. 2d 991 (1957).

BENEFITS INFORMATION

COMPENSATION

Kansas' workers compensation law requires that an employer or its insurance carrier pay an injured employee two-thirds of the employee's gross average weekly wage, up to the amount of the applicable maximum benefits listed below. To find the appropriate maximum using the list below, look for the range of dates that contain the date of injury and then go to the right to find the maximum dollar amount of the benefit. For example, if the date of injury was August 21, 2011, the maximum weekly benefit one could receive would be \$555. The actual amount a worker receives is the lesser of two amounts: either two-thirds of the worker's gross average weekly wage or the maximum in effect at the date of the injury. This effective maximum does not change over the life of one's claim, even though the maximum benefit level for each new 12-month interval usually increases by a small amount.

Maximum Compensation Schedule

Date of Injury	Maximum Benefit
July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002	\$417
July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003	\$432
July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004	\$440
July 1, 2004-June 30, 2005	\$449
July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006	\$467
July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007	\$483
July 1, 2007-June 30, 2008	\$510
July 1, 2008-June 30, 2009	\$529
July 1, 2009-June 30, 2010	\$546
July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011	\$545
July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012	\$555

Current Weekly Minimum: \$25

MEDICAL

A person injured on the job is entitled to all medical treatment that may be needed to cure or relieve the effects of the injury. Under the law, the employer has the right to choose the treating physician. If the worker seeks treatment from a doctor not authorized or agreed upon by the employer, the insurance company is only liable for a maximum of \$500 toward such medical bills. The employee does have the right to apply to the Director of Workers Compensation for a change of doctor. An injured worker is generally entitled to mileage reimbursement for trips to see a physician for distances in excess of five miles for the round trip. The injured worker generally also can obtain reimbursement if transportation must be hired. Weekly compensation is payable at the above applicable rate for the duration of the disability. In no case can such payments exceed a total of \$155,000 for permanent total or \$130,000 for permanent partial or temporary disability.

BENEFITS INFORMATION

CATEGORIES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS

Temporary Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, is unable to engage in any type of substantial and gainful employment. Benefits are paid for the duration of the disability.

Permanent Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, has been rendered completely and permanently incapable of engaging in any type of substantial and gainful employment. The loss of both eyes, both hands, both arms, both feet or both legs, and any combination thereof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, shall also constitute a permanent total disability. Substantially total paralysis or incurable imbecility or insanity resulting from injury independent of all other causes also shall constitute permanent total disability.

Permanent Partial Scheduled Disability is paid when the employee sustains complete or partial loss of use of a body part, such as an arm, due to a job-related injury. Compensation is limited to a percentage of the scheduled number of weeks.

Permanent Partial General Disability is paid when the employee sustains permanent partial disability not specifically covered by the schedule. Compensation is based on the percentage of disability remaining after recovery and is limited to 415 weeks.

Survivors' Benefits of \$300,000 are paid to an employee's surviving spouse and dependent children if death occurs as a result of injury. If there is no surviving spouse or dependents, the legal heirs are entitled to \$25,000. Burial expenses up to \$5,000 also are covered.

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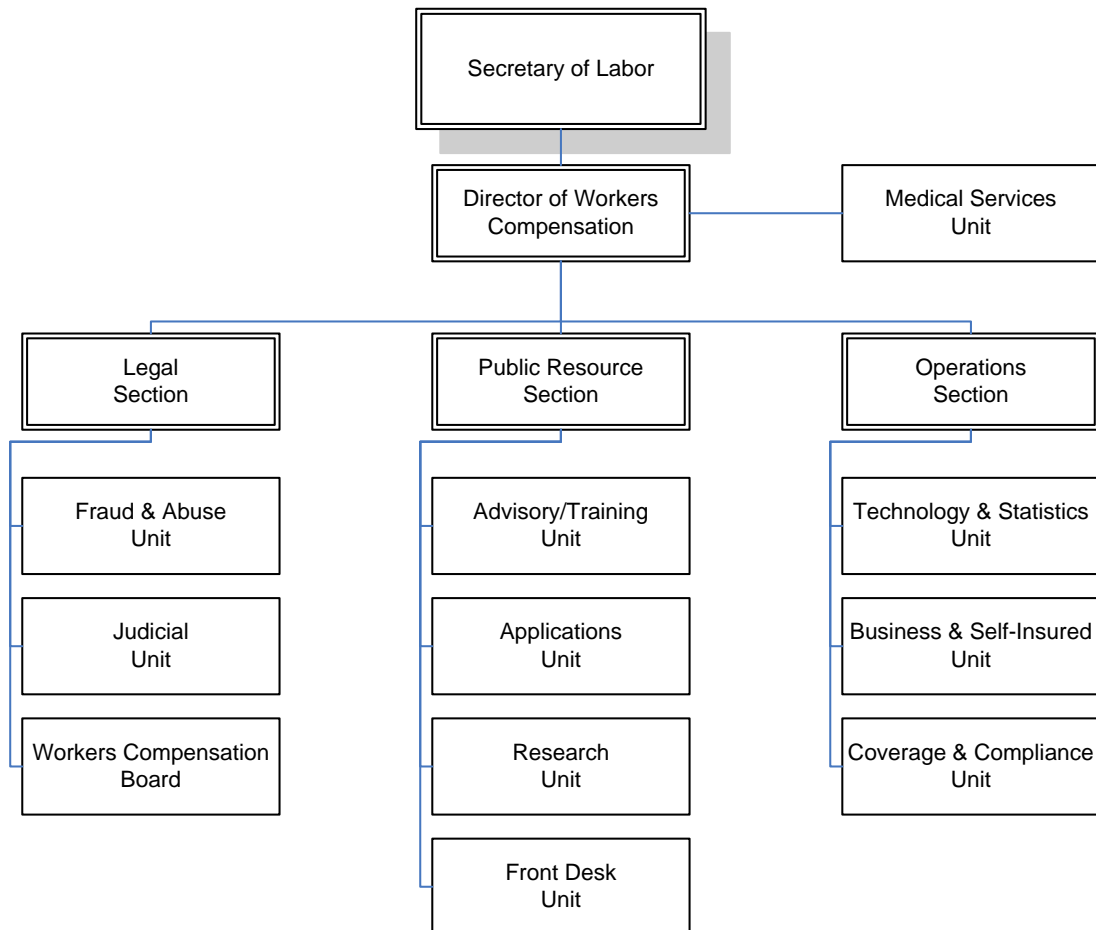
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Section 1

Administrative Profile of the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation FY 2011

**Figure 1-1
Organizational Chart
Kansas Department of Labor
Division of Workers Compensation
FY 2011**



OPERATIONS SECTION

Business and Self-Insured

The workers compensation self-insured unit is responsible for administering the State Self-Insurance program and for granting the privilege to employers that meet the standard to self insure under an extensive company and financial review. Self-insurance is one of the three methods employers may use to insure their workers' compensation liability. Only those companies that demonstrate adequate financial stability are approved to independently assume the responsibilities of workers compensation law. The staffing in the self-insured unit allows an extensive review of each self-insured employer which may include an on-site visit as well as a more extensive review of open accidents for security determination. There are currently 153 employers in Kansas approved for self-insurance, pursuant to K.S.A. 44-532 and K.A.R. 51-14-4.

This section's responsibility also entails the assessment of fees used to pay for the expenses necessary to administer the workers compensation law. The business and accounting unit manages all assessment accounting, mathematical calculations, data accumulation and storage, voucher preparation, fee fund deposits and registration for the division's workers compensation seminar.

Other important unit functions include ordering and accounting for equipment and supplies for the Division of Workers Compensation. The unit also sells the Workers Compensation Law Book and the Medical Fee Schedule. In addition, the unit prepares the annual division fiscal year budget.

Table 1-1
Assessments Collected To Finance FY 2012

Description	Amount Collected
Reported losses paid in calendar year 2010	\$466,130,204
Current assessment factor	0.0279
Assessments collected during fiscal year 2011	\$13,006,885
Number of carriers and self-insurers reporting	865

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-2
Self-Insurance Summary

Activity	FY 11	FY 10	FY 09	FY 08	FY07
Employers' New Applications Approved	4	3	5	8	7
Canceled Permits	4	43	12	8	20
Qualified Self-Insured Employers	153	153	193	200	200
# of Self-Insured Employees	177,394	180,923	190,845	186,666	176,278
Group-Funded Pools in Force	15	15	15	15	15

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

OPERATIONS SECTION

Coverage and Compliance

The compliance unit, with a staff of three employees, ensures that all businesses in Kansas are in compliance with and aware of their responsibilities regarding the Workers Compensation Act. The unit administers and enforces mandated proof of coverage and compliance. Compliance works closely with five other staff members to ensure that all of the accident reports are accurately received in regard to the reporting requirements of the first report of injury.

In FY 2011 the compliance unit researched approximately 28,400 employers. 989 businesses were contacted. Of those businesses, 245 might have been noncompliant. Approximately 63 of those businesses were referred to the fraud unit for further investigation and possible prosecution. Investigations by the compliance unit led to 182 businesses obtaining coverage. 780 businesses responded with proof of coverage or an explanation as to why that employer was not subject to Workers Compensation requirements. 955 businesses contacted the Division with renewed certificates showing current coverage.

This year, as in the past, the compliance unit worked closely with the National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) in collecting information from the data providers licensed to write workers compensation insurance in Kansas. The unit has access to Alternative IAIABC Proof of Coverage (AIPOC), POC On-Line and Coverage Verification with NCCI. The AIPOC program allows the unit to cross match the AIPOC database with unemployment insurance records for a check on the employers not in compliance. The AIPOC program has been highly successful, which reflects in the decreasing numbers in each of the areas of research. The coverage verification program website provides public access to portions of the information reported by private workers compensation insurance carriers for use by the Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL). This program has been a successful avenue for obtaining employer coverage information via the Internet and allows the public to check on an employer's workers compensation insurance coverage status on certain dates.

Accident reports are received by an additional group of five staff members who ensure that all accident reports are properly processed and checked for complete information. All illegible, incomplete or unverifiable reports are sent back to the employer for correction. Complete and accurate reports are coded and keyed into the Web-based database system in a timely fashion.

Carrier and employer information is gathered from completed accident reports which aid in populating and maintaining employer carrier information in the Web-based database system. Problem reports with incomplete employer or carrier information are researched and resolved immediately.

Social Security numbers on new and existing claimants sent through EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) and on paper reports are verified through the Social Security Administration. After verification their names and addresses are updated in the database. The EDI reports and election forms are also researched for correct information. Labels are generated for letters to injured

workers which in turn answers questions about benefits and procedures. Statistics used in the annual statistical reports are developed from information in the accident reports.

OPERATIONS SECTION

Technology and Statistics

The technology and statistics unit is responsible for delivering workers compensation information to the Kansas Department of Labor, the Legislature and the general public through:

- an annual statistical report,
- a website and
- reports from research studies and evaluations.

Specifically, this unit is responsible for research studies mandated by statute, including studies of closed claims and the effectiveness of the Workers Compensation Act. The staff collects data as needed or requested, as well as conducts survey instrument research design, data collection, statistical analysis and reporting. The staff responds to individual research requests from both internal and external customers.

The technology and statistics unit administers the division's statutory Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) program, an electronic method for insurance carriers and self-insured employers to report occupational injury and workers compensation claims cost data by utilizing the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions' (IAIABC) national data standard. The program went into production in November 2003. By the close of fiscal year 2011, more than 90 trading partners, sending on behalf more than 300 insurance carriers and 20 self-insured employers, were using EDI to send first and second reports of injuries to the division. This includes the State of Kansas Self-Insurance Fund and the Kansas Association of School Boards Workers Compensation Fund. The average weekly volume of EDI first reports of injury constitute more than 50 percent of the total number of accident reports filed with the division (the total includes paper and EDI reports).

The unit also maintains several data marts of workers compensation claims information on work-related accidents in the state of Kansas. Unit staff work extensively with the information services division of the Kansas Department of Labor to resolve the division's operational database implementation issues, and continue to maintain and enhance the database to insure data integrity and accuracy for both the division's administrative and statistical needs. In addition, the unit manages content for the division's Web pages located on the KDOL website.

LEGAL SECTION

Workers Compensation Appeals Board

The Workers Compensation Appeals Board, which was established in 1993, replaced the Director of the Division of Workers Compensation and the State's District Court judges in the appellate process. The Board has jurisdiction to review appeals from all final orders and certain preliminary hearing orders entered by the State's ten administrative law judges. In addition, the Board has jurisdiction to review appeals from orders entered in utilization review proceedings.

It is the Board's objective to make timely decisions while maintaining consistency and fairness within the law. Appeals of the Board's decisions are taken directly to the Kansas Court of Appeals.

During fiscal year 2011, the Appeals Board issued 370 decisions. It received 438 applications for review during that period and had a total of 434 dispositions (which include dismissals and settlements).

The Board's website is: www.dol.ks.gov/WC/about_board.html.

LEGAL SECTION

Administrative Law Judges

The division employs 10 full-time administrative law judges to hold hearings and issue decisions in contested workers compensation claims. The division also utilizes special administrative law judges to hold settlement hearings and approve settlements between the parties. The administrative law judges are located in five offices throughout the state: Garden City, Overland Park, Salina, Topeka and Wichita. Hearings also are conducted in satellite locations including Cimarron, Ellsworth, Emporia, Great Bend, Hays, Hutchinson, Independence, Lawrence, Liberal, McPherson, Ottawa and Pittsburg.

In fiscal year 2011, 6,537 hearings were held by the judicial section. Of these, 1,765 hearings were preliminary hearings, 194 were motion hearings, 851 were regular hearings, 68 were settlement hearings, 39 were review and modifications hearings and 95 were post-award medical hearings (see Table 1-3).

Table 1-3
Hearings Held FY 2011

Hearing	No. of Hearings Held	% of Total Hearings Held
Preliminary	1,765	27.0%
Motion	194	3.0%
Regular	851	13.0%
Settlement	68	1.0%
Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	3,525	54.0%
Review & Modify	39	0.5%
Post Award Medical	95	1.5%
Total	6,537	100.0%

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-3 does not include settlement hearings conducted by part-time Special Administrative Law Judges. A total of 4,469 settlement hearings were held by Special Administrative Law Judges in FY 2011. Of these, 2,461 were undocketed cases and 2,208 were docketed cases.

The tables that follow provide a more detailed representation of the data found in Table 1-3. Table 1-4 displays the number of hearings held by Administrative Law Judges organized by type of hearing and the number of hearings held each month of the 2011 fiscal year. The highest number of hearings (646) was held in June 2011. Of those, approximately 51 percent were pre-hearing settlement conferences, 30 percent were preliminary hearings and 11 percent were regular hearings. October 2010 had the second most hearings held (604). Of the hearings held in October, 56 percent were pre-hearing settlement conferences, 25 percent were preliminary hearings and 12 percent were regular hearings.

Table 1-4
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report
by Hearing Type FY 2011

Month	Hearing Type							Grand Total
	Preliminary	Motion	Regular	Settlement	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	Review & Modify	Post- Award Medical	
July	159	12	86	1	268	0	6	532
August	126	14	61	7	357	1	11	577
September	138	23	66	4	282	2	10	525
October	152	15	73	8	341	5	10	604
November	175	15	74	4	303	2	4	577
December	165	18	60	6	289	3	10	551
January	97	14	74	6	266	6	8	471
February	149	21	68	3	269	1	11	522
March	134	12	81	10	295	4	6	542
April	142	16	76	3	294	2	5	538
May	135	14	60	8	229	2	4	452
June	193	20	72	8	332	11	10	646
Grand Total	1,765	194	851	68	3,525	39	95	6,537

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-5 displays the number of hearings held by location for each month of FY 2011. Overland Park had the most hearings in FY 2011 (2,095), followed closely by Wichita (2,025).

Table 1-5
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report
by Hearing Location FY 2011

Month	Hearing Location				Grand Total
	Overland Park	Topeka	Western Kansas ¹	Wichita	
July	190	103	80	159	532
August	210	118	110	139	577
September	167	114	92	152	525
October	183	135	89	197	604
November	195	127	74	181	577
December	161	113	84	193	551
January	174	80	77	140	471
February	169	111	73	169	522
March	179	115	66	182	542
April	152	111	89	186	538
May	102	126	68	156	452
June	213	173	89	171	646
Grand Total	2,095	1,426	991	2,025	6,537

¹ Garden City and Salina locations combined

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-6 combines the data found in Tables 1-4 and 1-5 into one table.

Table 1-6
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report FY 2011

Location	Hearing Type	Month												Grand Total
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Overland Park	Preliminary	51	41	34	43	44	38	22	33	41	32	24	62	465
	Motion	6	5	8	6	4	8	9	9	1	3	3	8	70
	Regular	27	24	18	14	25	17	20	15	17	21	8	22	228
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	105	139	100	118	122	95	115	107	120	89	63	115	1,288
	Review and Modify	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	7
	Post-Award Medical	1	1	6	2	0	2	6	5	0	4	1	3	31
	Settlements	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	6
Total		190	210	167	183	195	161	174	169	179	152	102	213	2,095
Topeka	Preliminary	38	35	31	30	44	34	31	30	26	28	34	51	412
	Motion	1	4	7	3	2	1	1	3	5	6	4	8	45
	Regular	19	14	15	23	13	16	13	18	22	21	16	28	218
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	42	56	54	68	64	54	31	56	47	53	68	72	665
	Review and Modify	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	11
	Post-Award Medical	3	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	0	5	26
	Settlements	0	6	2	6	3	5	3	3	9	2	4	6	49
Total		103	118	114	135	127	113	80	111	115	111	126	173	1,426
Western Kansas ¹	Preliminary	24	28	29	24	27	26	18	21	16	25	22	28	288
	Motion	0	2	0	3	6	7	1	3	3	3	2	2	32
	Regular	12	6	11	9	10	3	12	7	13	8	9	8	108
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	44	70	51	51	29	46	44	42	32	53	34	48	544
	Review and Modify	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	8
	Post-Award Medical	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	9
	Settlements	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total		80	110	92	89	74	84	77	73	66	89	68	89	991
Wichita	Preliminary	46	22	44	55	60	67	26	65	51	57	55	52	600
	Motion	5	3	8	3	3	2	3	6	3	4	5	2	47
	Regular	28	17	22	27	26	24	29	28	29	26	27	14	297
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	77	92	77	104	88	94	76	64	96	99	64	97	1,028
	Review and Modify	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	3	13
	Post-Award Medical	2	4	0	6	2	4	1	5	1	0	3	1	29
	Settlements	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	11
Total		159	139	152	197	181	193	140	169	182	186	156	171	2,025
Grand Total		532	577	525	604	577	551	471	522	542	538	452	646	6,537

¹ Garden City and Salina locations combined

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-7 displays the Administrative Law Judge preliminary order activity. It represents requests by order type and whether each was denied or granted.

Table 1-7
Administrative Law Judges Preliminary Order Activity FY 2011

Preliminary Order	Granted			Denied			Total	
	No. of orders granted	% Granted	% Total Orders	No. of orders denied	% Denied	% Total Orders	No. of orders	% of Total Orders
Penalty	27	79.4%	1.5%	7	20.6%	0.4%	34	1.9%
Change Physician	7	18.4%	0.4%	31	81.6%	1.7%	38	2.1%
Additional Medical	70	53.0%	3.9%	62	47.0%	3.5%	132	7.4%
Preliminary Temporary Total & Medical	1,405	88.5%	78.4%	183	11.5%	10.2%	1,588	88.6%
Temporary Total	268	76.1%	15.0%	84	23.9%	4.7%	352	19.6%
Medical	806	92.6%	45.0%	64	7.4%	3.6%	870	48.5%
Temporary Total & Medical	311	89.9%	17.4%	35	10.1%	2.0%	346	19.3%
Temporary Total, not Medical	1	n/a	0.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	0.1%
Medical, not Temporary Total	19	n/a	1.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	1.1%
Total Preliminary Orders*	1,509	84.2%	84.2%	283	15.8%	15.8%	1,792	100.0%

*Does not include terminating orders.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

LEGAL SECTION

Medical Services

The medical services section provides both administrative and developmental services for the medical fee schedule. Additionally, medical services administers utilization and peer review programs, acting as a liaison for all parties involved in health care related workers compensation issues. The medical services section works closely with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to assure that payments to health care providers remain current, reasonable and fair.

The Kansas Workers Compensation Schedule of Medical Fees (10th Revision) will be implemented January 1, 2012. This revision has been refined to incorporate modifications of the 2011 Resource Based Relative Value System (RBRVS) to enhance reimbursement validity. Although not mandated for use, the Official Disability Guidelines—Treatment (ODG) remains as the primary standard of reference for evidence-based medicine used in caring for injured workers.

Reimbursement for inpatient hospital services (Peer Groups I and II) will be determined by use of the MS-DRG system. Peer Group III inpatient services will be determined by application of a 15 percent discount applied to the hospital's billed charges.

Hospital outpatient and ambulatory surgical center payments will be determined by peer group assignments and/or designations and the variable discount rates (ambulatory surgical centers and hospital outpatient centers are grouped in association with the nearest proximate hospital).

LEGAL SECTION

Fraud and Abuse

The workers compensation fraud and abuse investigation unit was established in 1994. The unit is staffed with three special investigators, an administrative specialist and an assistant attorney general who supervises the unit. The unit's responsibilities include identifying and investigating potential violations of the workers compensation laws, as set forth in K.S.A. 44-532, K.S.A. 44-557, K.S.A. 44-5,120 and K.S.A. 44-5,125. Provable violations may be taken before an administrative hearing officer or may be presented to local county or district attorneys for criminal prosecution.

In fiscal year 2011, the fraud and abuse unit received 795 referrals (see Table 1-9). Of these referrals, 793 cases were opened and 33 were referred for administrative charges. Collection for fines and assessments totaled \$236,439.10 for fiscal year 2011.

The objectives of the unit are to protect the employee, employer and insurance carrier from fraudulent and/or abusive acts and practices; ensure businesses within the state are compliant in maintaining workers compensation insurance coverage; and ensure the division receives reports of injury within the time period set by statute.

Referrals

Information Received by the Unit

The fraud and abuse unit receives information regarding alleged fraud and other violations of the workers compensation laws by phone, fax, e-mail, regular mail or a submission by another section in the Division of Workers Compensation. An allegation of fraud or abuse is designated as a referral. Each referral is reviewed by the assistant attorney general to determine if there is sufficient information to warrant an investigation. If sufficient information exists, a case is opened and assigned to a special investigator. If insufficient information exists, the matter is returned to the complaining party for further information or, if that is not possible, the referral is recorded but no formal investigation commences. A referral may also be sent to another state or federal agency if the fraud and abuse unit lacks jurisdiction over the matter.

Types of Fraud

The unit classifies the type of fraud reported as it relates to the fraud and abuse statutes, as well as the compliance statutes. Table 1-9 lists the types of fraud, abuse and compliance cases reported to the unit over the past year.

Table 1-8
Number of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Cases Reported by Referral
FY 2011

Type of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Referrals	Total
Obtaining or denying benefits by making false statements either orally or written: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(4)(A)	47
Refusing to pay compensation as and when due: K.S.A. 44-5,120(d)(18)	6
Failure to confirm medical compensation benefits to anyone providing treatment to a claimant: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(15)	3
Collecting from an employee, through a deduction from wages or a subsequent fee, any premium or other fee paid by the employer to obtain workers compensation insurance coverage	10
Misrepresenting the provisions of the workers compensation act to an employee, legal beneficiary, employer, or health care provider	3
Failing to maintain workers compensation insurance when required: K.S.A. 44-532 (d)	101
Employers duty to report accidents: K.S.A. 44-557	615
Developing a system for collecting and analyzing data on expenditures for health care services by each type of provider under the workers compensation act (medical fee schedule). K.S.A. 44-510 (d)	1
All other fraudulent and abusive practices	9
Total	795

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Investigations

The fraud unit has three full-time investigators. These investigators are not law enforcement officers. However, they perform almost identical investigative duties as sworn law enforcement. The investigative process includes interviewing witnesses, collecting evidence, forming liaisons with law enforcement groups, as well as special fraud investigation units within the insurance industry, and testifying in administrative and criminal actions.

Once an investigation is complete, the investigator will prepare an investigative summary for the assistant attorney general to review. Criminal or administrative action commences if the assistant attorney general determines there is sufficient information to sustain the burden of proof in either a criminal or administrative action.

If the information indicates misconduct on the part of an insurance agent or carrier, that information is referred to the Kansas Insurance Department, which has an anti-fraud unit that investigates and prosecutes insurance fraud.

Prosecution

The unit is authorized to initiate criminal or administrative action against individuals and entities, which are not licensed by the Kansas Insurance Department, that appear to have committed fraudulent or abusive acts. The unit has been extremely aggressive in this area. Civil actions are separated into compliance and fraud actions.

Table 1-9
Number of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Cases
FY 2011

Compliance	716
Fraud/Abuse	79
Criminal	0
Total	795

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Collections

During either a criminal or administrative action, a fine or restitution is requested but not necessarily ordered by the judge or hearing officer. The total amount collected for FY 2011 was \$236,453.34 (see Table 1-11). The unit makes every attempt to collect the civil monetary penalty owed to the unit without any assistance. However, in some instances, it may be necessary for the Legal Services Division of the Kansas Department of Labor to file a collection action. Once the money is received, by law it must be deposited in the appropriate fund.

Table 1-10
Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Collections FY 2011

Fraud and Abuse Fines: K.S.A. 44-5,120	\$17,384.67
Compliance Fines: K.S.A. 44-532 & 44-557	\$218,727.03
Restitution	\$327.40
Total	\$236,439.10

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Money received as a result of compliance violations is deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the workers compensation fund. Money received as a result of fraud and failure to timely file accident reports is deposited in the state treasury and credited to the workers compensation fee fund.

FRAUD HOTLINE

1-800-332-0353 24 hrs/day
 1-785-296-6392 (8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.)

FRAUD E-MAIL ADDRESS

wcfraud@dol.ks.gov

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Ombudsman

The primary function of the ombudsman unit is to assist injured workers, employers and other parties to protect their rights under the Workers Compensation Act. The unit provides technical assistance to all parties on workers compensation issues. The unit also assists unrepresented claimants in obtaining a hearing, mediation or appeal. The ombudsman unit provides presentations and training opportunities to interested parties.

The ombudsman unit is responsible for establishing a set of protocols and guidelines for services to employers. Specifically during fiscal year 2011 the ombudsman unit provided a point of contact for all parties to clarify issues and obtain information. The unit received and/or initiated 21,579 contacts, which included general information, specific issues regarding reported and unreported accidents and on-site visits to employers. The ombudsman unit provided educational presentations to 801 individuals during fiscal year 2011, as well as increasing public awareness of resources for parties needing presentations on workers compensation issues.

The objectives of the ombudsman unit involve maintaining employer contacts by providing training to employer groups who need assistance. There has been an increase in medical providers seeking training on workers compensation issues. The unit also intends to maintain the ability to initiate contact with injured workers to see if appropriate information is being received as required by statute. The ombudsman unit will seek to increase public awareness of the availability of ombudsman assistance in alternative dispute resolution by encouraging parties to participate in mediation. The unit continues to seek increasing public awareness and use of the website for information, which includes utilizing online forms, coverage verification and tutorials to enhance the ability for the parties to obtain self help at any time.

Table 1-11
FY 2008 - FY 2011 Ombudsman Contacts

Category	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	Total
Employees	10,271	8,840	8,512	8,109	35,732
Employers	3,933	3,394	2,841	2,750	12,918
Insurance Carriers	1,457	1,323	2,448	2,066	7,294
Insurance Agents	1,436	1,384	1,839	2,818	7,477
Attorneys	1,524	1,342	1,090	1,771	5,727
Health Care	1,918	2,012	2,061	1,547	7,538
Miscellaneous	2,533	2,277	2,404	2,518	9,732
Total Contacts	23,072	20,572	21,195	21,579	86,418

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 1-2
FY 2011 Ombudsman Contacts

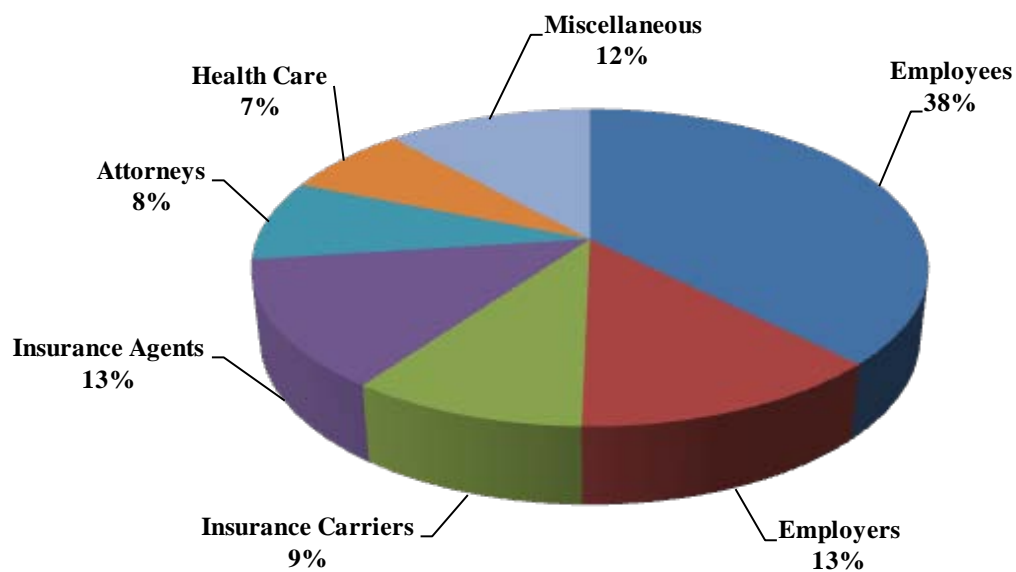
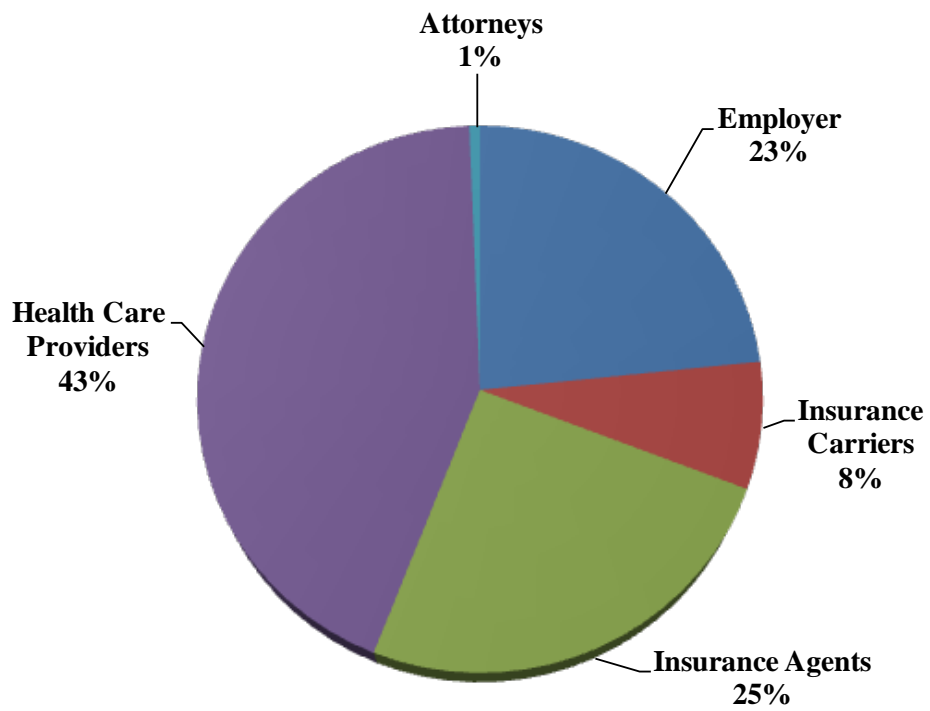


Table 1-12
FY 2011 Ombudsman Presentations

Category	Number Attended
Employer	187
Insurance Carriers	60
Insurance Agents	201
Health Care Providers	348
Attorneys	5
Employees	0
Total	801

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 1-3
FY 2011 Ombudsman Unit Presentations



PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Mediation

Upon the request of any party to a workers compensation claim and the acceptance of the other party (or parties), the parties may opt to participate in a mediation conference. Mediation is a means of resolving disputes in an informal, non-adversarial setting where the parties make use of a neutral third party to facilitate their discussion. The purpose of mediation is to assist the parties in reaching an agreement on any disputed issues in a workers compensation claim.

Mediation conferences are conducted by mediators appointed by the director. Mediators utilized by the director are required to be qualified pursuant to the Dispute Resolution Act, K.S.A. 5-501 *et seq.*, and relevant rules of the Kansas Supreme Court as authorized by K.S.A. 5-510. Mediation conferences are conducted in accordance with the Dispute Resolution Act. Individuals with final settlement authority for each party must be present, appear in person or by video or be available by telephone during the mediation conference. The division currently has six approved mediators who are available for travel statewide to mediate any disputed issue arising from a workers compensation claim.

In fiscal year 2011 the division initiated 28 mediation contacts per week on average. This involved calling parties and inquiring whether they were interested in mediating particular cases or by the mediation unit receiving a request for mediation. Seventy-five mediation conferences were scheduled during fiscal year 2011 and 57 mediation conferences were conducted. As displayed in Table 1-8, 12 resulted in full agreement, three resulted in a partial agreement and 19 reached no agreement. It should be noted that many cases that do not result in an agreement at the mediation conference are settled at some future point. While some parties may reach an agreement in principle during the mediation conference, they often need additional time to consider and reflect on the proposed terms or verify information exchanged during the mediation conference before finalizing an agreement. These conferences are reported as non-agreed even though they may lay the groundwork for later resolution of issues at hand.

Table 1-13
Mediation FY 2011

Held	57
Claims Resolved - Agreement Reached	44
Claims Partly Resolved - Agreement Reached	21
Claims Unresolved - Agreement Not Reached	10

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Seminar Planning

The primary function of the seminar planning unit is to develop, organize and produce the annual workers compensation seminar.

The intent of the seminar is to deliver meaningful education with no commercial content and assist licensed and certified attendees by preauthorizing continuing education credits in work-related occupations.

The unit is responsible for guiding internal and external seminar committee groups as they complete functions throughout each phase of the seminar's planning, production and post-reporting.

Topics and speakers are chosen by the external planning committee. External members are volunteers who work within the field of workers compensation outside KDOL. Their primary purpose is to select topics and solicit speakers. Topics are selected based on educational value, attendee requests, relevance and division input.

Once speakers agree to present, the seminar unit contacts them to obtain the information needed to prepare continuing education applications, the registration form and the on-site program. The unit is responsible for collecting, viewing and approving each presenter's handout and presentation materials.

The unit also develops advertising in both Web and printed media and guides staff responsible for on-site purchases, arranges for and administers all aspects of continuing education and makes recommendations to assure and maintain program success.

The 37th Annual Workers Compensation Seminar marked the first centennial of the Workers Compensation Act in Kansas. The seminar was held at the Overland Park Convention Center on October 4 and 5, 2011. Total attendance was 711. The seminar also hosted 84 exhibits.

Continuing education credits were awarded to 312 attorneys, 124 nurses and 60 certified case managers. Credits were also issued to emergency medical services personnel and certified workers compensation professionals with accreditation from Michigan State University.

An additional 60 guests received certificates of attendance documenting the number of minutes they spent at the seminar. These guests will submit their certificates directly to their occupation's accrediting authorities in exchange for continuing educational credit not preauthorized.

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Applications

The applications unit processes all applications and motions for hearing to assure proper filing of necessary documentation required by law and to assure that the appropriate counsel, insurance carrier, employer and claimant are reflected on the notices of hearing. Applications are assigned to an administrative law judge. The unit creates a physical docket file reflecting required documentation on the claim for workers compensation. This file becomes the official division documentation upon which present and future proceedings will rely for information. Appropriate notices of hearing are printed and prepared for mailing to all parties involved in each case. The unit also e-mails notices of hearing and maintains approximately 95 percent compliance with e-mail notices. The application unit strives to research and process all preliminary hearing applications within three days of receipt. In FY 2011 (see Table 1-14) 15,273 applications and motions were processed. This includes 8,271 preliminary hearing applications (both new and previously docketed).

Table 1-14
Application Unit Activity FY 2005 – FY 2011

Type of Application	FY 11	FY 10	FY 09	FY 08	FY 07	FY 06	FY 05
New Preliminary	492	577	618	686	679	1,116	1,937
Docketed Preliminary	7,779	7,759	7,999	6,877	6,847	6,739	6,336
Regular	4,728	4,576	4,958	4,864	5,019	5,167	5,717
Fatal	44	22	31	26	32	45	57
PA Medical	926	882	817	730	728	743	731
Review & Modification*	220	194	195	127	170	209	235
Penalties*	360	420	472	456	557	605	621
Miscellaneous**	1,174	1,567	1,288	1,440	1,583	1,561	1,846
Total Applications	15,273	15,997	16,378	15,206	15,615	16,185	17,480

**Beginning in FY 2005, miscellaneous applications include amendments, insolvent impleadings, corrections and returned notices.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Research

The research unit performs research on all requests for prior claim information. Customers who request records include attorneys, judges, claimants, insurance companies and the general public. Each request must be verified to assure that legal requirements concerning the confidentiality of workers compensation records are met. The unit researched 42,520 requests for records during FY 2011 (see Table 1-15). Turnaround time for the research on a record request is generally within four days. During FY 2011 the section also scanned 29,794 accident reports, 3,734 election forms and 3,574 undocketed settlements (including joint petitions and final releases). The unit also maintains the filing and transferring of docketed claimant files.

The data collection unit reviews, researches and assigns undocketed numbers. Awards, settlements, joint petitions and final receipts are computed. The information that is researched and computed is entered into the division database to produce annual statistical reports mandated by Kansas law. The information collected includes dollar amounts paid, type of payments, body parts compensated, percentages of disability rating, attorney fees and court reporter fees. In FY 2011 the unit entered 8,027 awards, settlements and final receipts.

Table 1-15
FY 2011 Requests for Information from the Research Unit

Month	Attorneys	Insurance Company	Social Security	Employers	Electronic Uploads	Total
<i>2010</i>						
July	575	255	2	2,677	154	3,663
August	634	229	2	2,857	185	3,907
September	676	180	1	2,512	183	3,552
October	633	207	3	2,380	173	3,396
November	518	156	4	2,008	149	2,835
December	501	135	1	2,401	109	2,787
<i>2011</i>						
January	552	200	1	2,484	187	3,424
February	529	200	5	2,007	267	3,008
March	676	262	9	2,824	311	4,082
April	605	187	3	2,597	191	3,583
May	650	182	15	2,892	296	4,035
June	602	273	10	3,065	298	4,248
Total Requests For Year	7,151	2,466	56	30,344	2,503	42,520

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation unit coordinates vocational rehabilitation services for injured workers when the insurance company/employer elects to provide services. This unit also reviews medical management closures to determine the need for referral to other vocational programs and services when the insurance company/employer elects not to provide services. Monitoring and providing technical assistance for both public and private vocational rehabilitation providers are also part of the responsibilities of this unit.

Qualified private sector vocational rehabilitation vendors reported 21 vocational case closures during FY 2011; most of these cases were initially referred to the vendor during the same time period. This represents a dramatic increase from the previous fiscal year. No vocational case closures were reported to the division by the state rehabilitation agency. This could in part be due to the state of the economy (increasing joblessness and more restricted federal funding of state rehabilitation agencies), but the result does suggest a need for improving communications with the state agency to maintain a better handle on outcomes and the reasons behind them. Of the 21 private vendor closures, one-third (7) of the cases closed due to claim settlement while rehabilitation was being considered or was in progress, or shortly after services ended. Three (14 percent) closed with a vendor-assisted return to work. One each closed due to rehabilitation not being practical, the worker returning to work prior to an agreed-upon plan, or return to work under some other circumstances. More than one-third of the cases were closed due to some reason for which a specific closure code does not exist.

Overall, vendors furnished vocational case cost and worker wage data 62 percent of the time. Costs for a vocational case ranged from \$605 for a single vendor-assisted return to work closure to an average of \$2,655 for a generic case closure. Of the five return to work closures, cost data was available for three; the average case cost of those three was \$1,271. The average case cost for those cases that settled at some point after referral to rehabilitation services was \$1,635. While a firm conclusion cannot be drawn because of the limitations in reported data, the data seem to suggest cases that end in a return to work through the assistance or in the presence of vocational rehabilitation services are less costly than those that close for some other reason. The average case cost for vocational services irrespective of outcome was \$1,811.

Based on data available, there was no correlation between the injured worker's wage level and case cost or between wage level and rehabilitation outcome.

During the previous fiscal year, one factor believed to have played a major role in the increase in interest in vocational rehabilitation services was the recession. That continues to seem to be a reasonable hypothesis. Jobless rates have not decreased sufficiently (and in some areas have remained steady or even increased) to alleviate the pressure on household finances, to forestall bankruptcy filings and avert home foreclosures. Decreasing job security and increasing competition for scarce jobs are forces that have combined to influence those out of work due to injury to explore options for assistance they might not have otherwise utilized.

Four qualified vendors were responsible for the overwhelming majority (81 percent) of closed vocational rehabilitation cases. Four qualified vendors were responsible for essentially all (100 percent with rounding) of closed medical management cases, although not the same vendors as for vocational cases.

The unit received 836 reports of medical management referrals to qualified vendors, representing an increase of nearly 90 percent from the previous fiscal year, and 837 medical management closure reports, representing an increase of 82 percent from the same period.

Overall, vendors furnished medical management case cost and worker wage data 43 percent and 15 percent of the time, respectively. The average case cost for medical management was \$2,888 based on 210 closures, a decrease of 15 percent from the previous fiscal year. The number of cases on which the cost was based was nearly 40 percent fewer than in the previous fiscal year, but still a large enough sample (25 percent of closures) to allow a valid comparison. The average wage at time of injury for medical management cases that closed was \$678 per week based on 73 cases. Average wage data was not available in a sufficient number of cases to permit valid conclusions.

Of the 837 closures, 564 resulted in a return to work with the time-of-injury employer. This 68 percent rate of return to work is an increase of more than 100 percent (2.13 times) from the previous fiscal year. While this high rate may lead one to conclude that medical management services are more effective in returning injured workers to work than vocational services, the average case cost for return to work through vocational services (\$1,271 based on three cases) is less than half that for return to work through medical management services (\$2,653 based on 130 cases). One could assert that an injured worker referred for vocational services may present more of a challenge in efforts to achieve a successful outcome than one who has been referred for medical management services early on in the process of recovery.

The unit reviewed 267 medical management closure reports to determine whether the claimants in those cases might be in need of vocational rehabilitation or community services.

Initial referrals are cases without current vendor involvement that may become vocational. They are created when a claimant makes a cold call to the rehabilitation administrator's office, is referred by an ombudsman to the rehabilitation unit or responds to an informational letter about vocational rehabilitation services sent by the rehabilitation administrator based on the content of a medical management closure report. During FY 2011, more than 175 informational letters were actioned to injured workers based on reports received.

Section 2

Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas FY 2011

The State of Kansas has a compelling interest in the safety, health and productivity of its workforce. An important aspect of that commitment is the division's daily monitoring of the workplace environment and periodic analysis of the incidence and severity of occupational injuries and illnesses within the state. Every year the division publishes its decision support data for the Legislature and interested parties in the form of this *Annual Statistical Report*. The first part of this section provides information on many aspects of occupational injuries and illnesses in the State of Kansas for FY 2011, including the causes, nature and source, the industries in which they occur and the body member implicated in the reported injuries and illnesses. Discussed next is the widely-reported private industry injury incidence rates published by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the United States Department of Labor, which KDOL's Labor Market Information Services (LMIS) Division is responsible for reporting on behalf of the agency.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas

Kansas classifies occupational injuries according to severity as "no time lost," "time lost" and "fatal." "Time lost" injuries are those that "incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn." "No time lost" injuries are defined as those in which the employee did not miss work beyond the remainder of the day, shift or turn. Injuries resulting in death are coded as "fatal." In other words, the most severe types of occupational injury or illness are classified as "fatal" while the least severe are reported as "no time lost" cases. Table 2-1 contains the aggregate totals (by severity) of Kansas' occupational injuries and illnesses for the last 17 fiscal years.

- There were 58,296 total occupational injuries and illnesses reported to the Division of Workers Compensation during FY 2011. The FY 2011 total reflects all accidents occurring during the year, including fatalities, and represents an increase of 108 reported injuries and illnesses, or a 0.2 percent increase, from the previous year's total.
- From another perspective, 160 employees per day were either injured or killed on the job in Kansas last fiscal year.
- Workplace fatalities, the most severe type of injury, increased in FY 2011 by 17.4 percent from the previous year (to 54 from 46 reported deaths) and were slightly more than the 17-year average of 53.4 reported deaths.
- The 27,181 "no time lost" injuries and illnesses reported were approximately 47 percent of all reported injuries and illnesses. "No time lost" injuries decreased 0.8 percent from the previous year's total.
- "Time lost" injuries and illnesses totaled 31,061, which is a 1.0 percent increase from the previous year.

Table 2-1
Kansas Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 1995 – FY 2011

	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses		Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses		Fatal Injuries		
Fiscal Year	Total No Time Lost	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Time Lost	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Fatal	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Injuries & Illnesses
FY 1995	52,473	55.49%	42,030	44.44%	67	0.07%	94,570
FY 1996	68,674	71.79%	26,929	28.15%	60	0.06%	95,663
FY 1997	73,415	75.14%	24,220	24.79%	64	0.07%	97,699
FY 1998	63,071	63.77%	35,767	36.16%	70	0.07%	98,908
FY 1999	68,995	72.07%	26,674	27.86%	61	0.06%	95,730
FY 2000	71,327	79.21%	18,653	20.71%	69	0.08%	90,049
FY 2001	64,533	75.97%	20,368	23.98%	44	0.05%	84,945
FY 2002	52,549	72.16%	20,223	27.77%	53	0.07%	72,825
FY 2003	55,101	80.87%	12,994	19.07%	42	0.06%	68,137
FY 2004	48,298	75.03%	16,032	24.90%	44	0.07%	64,374
FY 2005	36,335	56.11%	28,369	43.81%	57	0.09%	64,761
FY 2006	37,619	56.60%	28,800	43.33%	50	0.08%	66,469
FY 2007	37,444	54.10%	31,718	45.83%	49	0.07%	69,211
FY 2008	38,778	55.19%	31,442	44.75%	43	0.06%	70,263
FY 2009	32,076	50.81%	31,020	49.14%	34	0.05%	63,130
FY 2010	27,401	47.09%	30,741	52.83%	46	0.05%	58,188
FY 2011	27,181	46.63%	31,061	53.28%	54	0.09%	58,296

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

One limitation of reporting aggregate totals is that they do not account for year-to-year changes in the workforce population within Kansas. Perhaps the least sophisticated benchmark statistic for comparing year-to-year totals without controlling for workforce population increases/decreases would be to calculate the percentage of total injuries and illnesses that resulted in “no time lost,” “time lost” or fatalities. The rationale is that the state has an interest in knowing what percentage of total injuries and illnesses constitute the range of severity that decreases productivity, endangers worker safety, disrupts labor participation or results in death. In order to do a fair year-to-year comparison of occupational injury and illness behavior in Kansas, the incidence rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers is discussed below.

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

Statewide Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate for Non-Federal Workforce

There are two sources of occupational injury and illness data reported in this section. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a federal/state program administered by BLS and cooperating state agencies throughout the nation. In Kansas, the cooperating state division that helps administer the survey is LMIS. The annual survey measures the incidence rates of workplace injuries and illnesses for the nation as a whole and for each participating state, as well as case and injured worker demographic data (see Appendix A). The Division of Workers

Compensation does not directly participate in the BLS survey but is an active consumer of its information. The division believes that the private sector incidence rates provided by BLS and LMIS help augment both this annual report and the statutory obligation to monitor workplace injuries and illnesses in the state for health and safety purposes.

The division believes it can contribute to the discourse on workplace injury incidence rates in Kansas for several reasons:

First, employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act are required to report all employee occupational injuries and illnesses that “incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn” to the division within 28 days of the date of injury or onset of illness. The division has aggregated and reported this data in its *Annual Statistical Report* for many years but did not publish its calculated rates of incidence per 100 full-time equivalent employees until FY 2001. The division reports its own calculated occupational injury incidence rates (see Appendix A for methodology).

Second, the division does have an institutional advantage (relative to BLS and LMIS) in that it, by law, is able to collect data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in Kansas because it has the legal authority to collect injury data on state and local public sector employees in addition to the private sector.² This is important because the state and local public sector workforce is one of the largest employers in Kansas and reports a significant percentage of the total workplace injuries and illnesses each year.

Finally, it should be noted that the Division of Workers Compensation is able to publish its occupational injury statistics in a timelier manner than both BLS and LMIS. In this report, it publishes incidence rates for all employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act through fiscal year 2011 (up to and including June 30, 2011) whereas the most recent national and state data available from BLS is through calendar year 2010. We may be able to identify injury and illness trends more quickly and use this in-house information as a basis for targeting resources, through the agency’s Industrial Safety and Health Division, for injury prevention and/or safety education.

While it is true that there is no absolute acceptable level of injury incidence, relatively speaking, the lower the rate of injury the better. An important question is: how should the average Kansan interpret the “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate? For example, if the incidence rate for total injuries and illnesses in Kansas for any given year was 5.3 injuries per 100 full-time

² Under its commerce power granted by the United States Constitution, and as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court (See *U.S. v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 558-559 (1995); “[there are] three broad categories of activity that Congress may regulate under its commerce power...Congress may regulate the use of the channels of interstate commerce...Congress is empowered to regulate and protect the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or persons or things in interstate commerce, even though the threat may come only from intrastate activities...Congress’ commerce authority includes the power to regulate those activities having a substantial relation to interstate commerce,...i.e., those activities that substantially affect interstate commerce.” The federal government can require employers to log all occupational injuries and illnesses and report them to BLS and/or OSHA. The United States Constitution, however, does not give Congress the authority to regulate the states (and its political subdivisions) as states and therefore, compel them to report the workplace injuries of state and local public servants to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

workers, would it be reasonable to conclude that roughly five percent of full-time workers suffered some sort of occupational injury that year? We believe that this would be a fair interpretation provided that we assume each worker within this 5.3 percent was injured only once during the year under study. In other words, for every 100 full-time private sector workers in Kansas there were 5.3 injuries reported that year for our hypothetical example. If consumers of this information would want to know what occupations in Kansas are more at risk for injury than others, then the total injury and illness incidence rate would not provide that information. They would need to consult the industry cluster estimates of injury incidence provided annually by LMIS or the non-federal incidence rates reported in the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation *Annual Statistical Report*.

Under the Kansas Workers Compensation Act, employers are required to report to the division:

[I]f the personal injuries which are sustained by such accidents, are sufficient wholly or partially to incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which such injuries were sustained.³

All of the division's severity classifications are similar to the BLS variables in the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey and are broad enough to describe the diversity of injuries within each category yet specific enough to discern substantive differences in severity.⁴ For example, the BLS measures of "Total Lost Workday Cases" and "Other Recordable Cases" (BLS used to categorize these as "Cases Without Lost Workdays" and it is roughly the same as no time lost cases⁵) are similar to measures reported by the Division of Workers Compensation in past annual statistical reports. The BLS classification "Total Lost Workday Cases" injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers is a statistic used to measure the incidence of injuries that meet the criterion of "lost workday." However, a year-to-year comparison between the BLS study and the division's data is difficult due to both the time lag in reporting by BLS and the differing time frames of the studies.⁶

Table 2-2 lists the Kansas occupational injury and illness rate for the last 17 fiscal years (FY 1995-FY 2011) as calculated by the Division of Workers Compensation. See Figure 2-1 for graphical representations of the data.

- For "Total Injuries and Illnesses" the incidence per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTE) in the private and public sectors in Kansas was 4.5 in FY 2011. The total injuries

³ K.S.A.44-557.

⁴ See Appendix for more detailed explanations.

⁵ Note, Division of Workers Compensation definitions do not specifically address restricted work activity or job transfer. Those cases are treated either as "time lost" or "no time lost" cases, depending on which definition they fit. The division has concluded that, for the purposes of this report, such cases are better represented through our analysis of specific benefit types (e.g., temporary partial claims, permanent partial claims) that appears in Section 3 of this report.

⁶ In response to this issue, the division has begun publishing incidence rates organized by calendar year as well as fiscal year. See table 2-3. Additionally, despite the limitations, readers of this report have requested the inclusion of BLS national and Kansas data. Such readers may include employers, employees, policymakers, safety standards writers, safety inspectors, health and safety consultants and researchers. According to BLS, *Frequently Asked Questions*, <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm>. "Policymakers need to know how the safety and health of workers in their State compares to workers in other States doing comparable work. The survey helps these managers determine the additional need for State safety and health programs." *Id.*

and illnesses incidence rate increased by 0.9 percent over the last year. However, the total injury and illness incidence rate has declined by 45 percent over the last seventeen years and by 34.5 percent since FY 2000.

- The average annual decrease between FY 1995 and FY 2011 of the incidence rate per 100 full-time workers (FTE) for “Total Injuries and Illnesses” was 3.5 percent.
- The “time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.40 per 100 FTE in FY 2011, a 1.7 percent increase in the rate from the previous year.
- The “time lost” incidence rate had an average annual increase of 1.3 percent from FY 1995 to FY 2011. However, the “time lost” incidence rate declined by 34.1 percent over the last 17 years from FY 1995 to FY 2011.
- The “no time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.1 per 100 FTE for FY 2011, unchanged from the previous year, and a 61.5 percent decrease from FY 2000 (5.45 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE).
- The “no time lost” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of 3.9 percent between FY 1995 and FY 2011.
- The fatality rate increased 20 percent from the previous year, and had an average annual decrease of 0.2 percent between FY 1995 and FY 2011.

Table 2-2
Kansas Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence
Rate* FY 1995 - FY 2011

Fiscal Year	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Fatal Injuries*	Total Injuries & Illnesses*
FY1995	4.54	3.64	0.0058	8.19
FY1996	5.80	2.28	0.0051	8.08
FY1997	6.02	1.99	0.0052	8.01
FY1998	4.99	2.83	0.0055	7.82
FY1999	5.33	2.06	0.0047	7.39
FY2000	5.45	1.42	0.0053	6.88
FY2001	4.87	1.54	0.0033	6.42
FY2002	3.93	1.51	0.0040	5.45
FY2003	3.89	0.92	0.0030	4.80
FY2004	3.75	1.25	0.0034	5.00
FY2005	2.78	2.17	0.0044	4.95
FY2006	2.87	2.20	0.0038	5.07
FY2007	2.78	2.36	0.0036	5.15
FY2008	2.85	2.31	0.0032	5.17
FY2009	2.37	2.30	0.0025	4.67
FY2010	2.10	2.36	0.0035	4.47
FY2011	2.10	2.40	0.0042	4.51

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

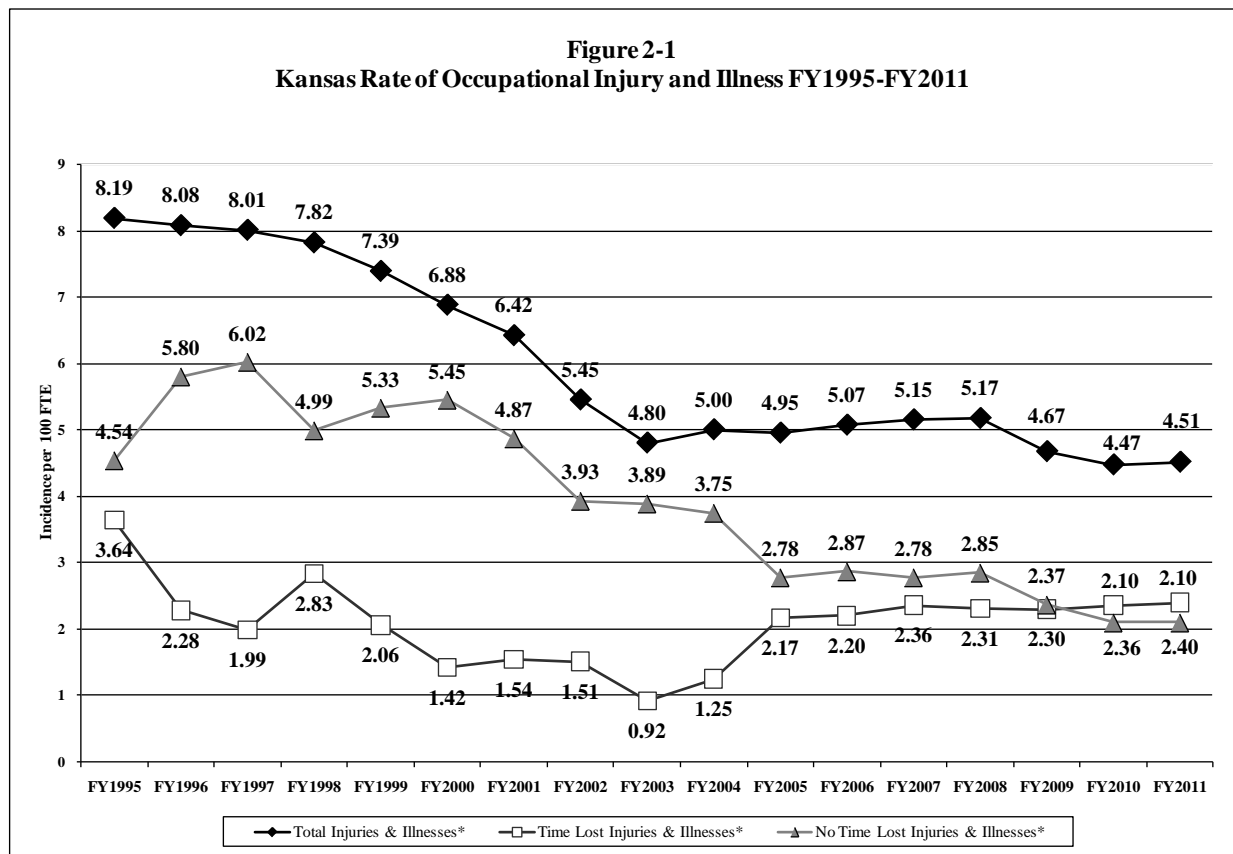


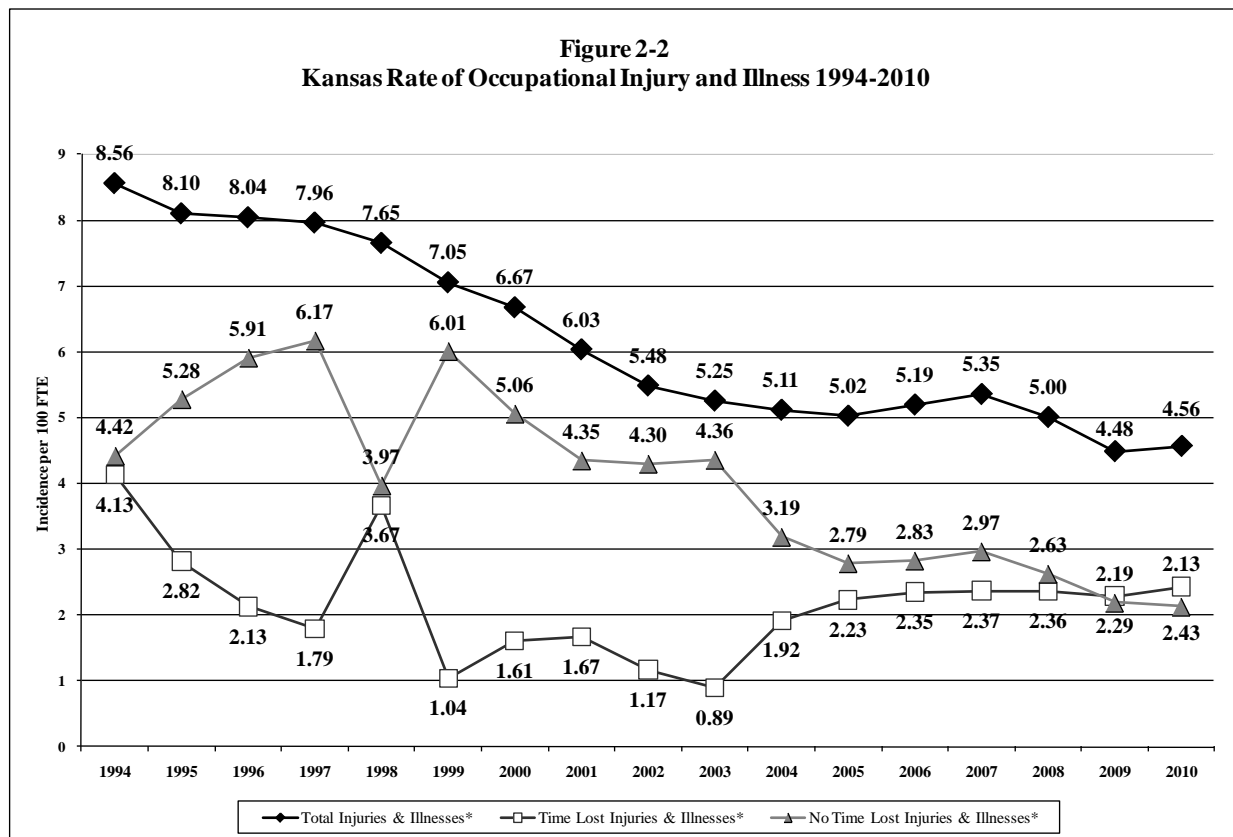
Table 2-3 lists the Kansas occupational injury and illness rate for the last 17 calendar years (1994-2010) as calculated by the Division of Workers Compensation. See Figure 2-2 below for graphical representations of the data.

- For “total injuries and illnesses” the incidence per 100 FTE in the private and public sectors in Kansas was 4.6 in 2010. The total injuries and illnesses incidence rate increased over the last year (1.8 percent). However, the total injury and illness incidence rate has declined by 46.7 percent over the last 17 years and by 31.6 percent since 2000.
- The “total injuries and illnesses” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of 3.8 percent between 1994 and 2010.
- The “time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.43 per 100 FTE in 2010, which represents a 41.2 percent decrease from 1994. However, it is slightly above the 17-year average of 2.17 per 100 FTE.
- The “time lost” incidence rate had an average annual increase of 6.7 percent between 1994 and 2010.
- The 2010 “no time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate decreased by 2.7 percent from the previous year. The 2010 incident rate represents a decrease of 57.9 percent from 2000 and is 47.2 percent less than the 17-year average (4.03 per 100 FTE).
- The “no time lost” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of just 2.6 percent.
- The fatality rate was .0040 per 100 FTE in 2010 which is 3.8 percent below 17-year average of fatality rates (.0042). The average annual increase is 2.2 percent.

Table 2-3
Kansas Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence
Rate* 1994 – 2010

Calendar Year	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Fatal Injuries*	Total Injuries & Illnesses*
1994	4.42	4.13	0.0050	8.56
1995	5.28	2.82	0.0060	8.10
1996	5.91	2.13	0.0048	8.04
1997	6.17	1.79	0.0050	7.96
1998	3.97	3.67	0.0047	7.65
1999	6.01	1.04	0.0050	7.05
2000	5.06	1.61	0.0037	6.67
2001	4.35	1.67	0.0036	6.03
2002	4.30	1.17	0.0042	5.48
2003	4.36	0.89	0.0027	5.25
2004	3.19	1.92	0.0045	5.11
2005	2.79	2.23	0.0041	5.02
2006	2.83	2.35	0.0039	5.19
2007	2.97	2.37	0.0041	5.35
2008	2.63	2.36	0.0023	5.00
2009	2.19	2.29	0.0031	4.48
2010	2.13	2.43	0.0040	4.56

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation
Wage data: Kansas Labor Market Information Services



The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Statewide Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the Private Sector

BLS reports data for “days away from work, days or restricted work activity or job transfer (DART),” which are cases “that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity⁷ or job transfer, or both.”⁸ A lost workday is defined as “the number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness.” This definition is a proxy for measuring the severity of injury incurred by the employee. Its logical counterpart is the former “Cases Without Lost Workdays,” now categorized as “Other Recordable Cases,” which is defined as the obverse of injury resulting in death, time away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer. It too is a proxy for measuring severity and would include any injury incurred that did not result in lost workdays or restricted activity. For example, if a Kansas employee were to cut a finger while preparing food and did not return for the rest of the day (presumably to receive medical treatment) but did return the following scheduled workday, they would be

⁷ Restricted work activity includes assigning an employee to another job on a temporary basis, less than full-time employment or a reduction in duties for the position of which the injury occurred. BLS states: “Job transfer or restriction cases occur when, as a result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.” BLS, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

⁸ BLS, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>. “Cases involving days away from work are cases requiring at least one day away from work with or without days of job transfer or restriction.” *Id.*

designated as an “Other Recordable Case.” In other words, no time is lost beyond the *day* of injury or onset of illness.

BLS reported an incidence rate of 9.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers for Kansas in 1995. That incidence rate dropped to a sixteen-year low of 3.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in calendar year 2010, the most recent year of the survey available for the State of Kansas (See Table 2-4). Below are findings from the BLS survey research that are good comparative data for the division’s published incidence rates.

- The “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate for the private sector in Kansas reveals a decrease in the frequency of occupational injury and illness every successive year except for a slight spike in 2000 (up from 7.6 to 7.8). This annual decline in the frequency of injuries and illnesses is consistent with the national trend in “Total Injury and Illness” incidence rates, but Kansas still has a higher frequency of injuries than the national rate for every year of the study. Kansas total injuries decreased to 3.7 and the national total injuries rate decreased to 3.5 in 2010.
- The Kansas “Total Injuries and Illnesses” rate is down by 6.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers for the period 1995-2010, a relative change of 61.9 percent. Similarly, the national average for total injuries has decreased by 4.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 56.8 percent, between 1995 and 2010.
- The “Total Lost Workday Cases” incidence rate for Kansas declined from 1995 (4.2 per 100 workers) to 2010 (1.8 per 100 workers). The Kansas numbers are slightly higher than the national rates for each of the first nine years discussed, but were slightly lower than the national rates in 2004 (a difference of 0.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers), equal to the national rate in 2005 (2.4 per 100 workers), 2006 (2.3 per 100 workers) and 2009 and 2010 (1.8 per 100 workers) and slightly higher than the national rate in 2007 (a difference of 0.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers) and 2008 (a difference of 0.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers). The national rates also have declined or remained constant every year, from 3.6 in 1995 to a low of 1.8 lost workday injuries per 100 full-time workers in 2010.
- “Total Lost Workday Cases” in Kansas has declined by 2.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 57.1 percent, from 1995-2010, while nationally the incidence rate for “Total Lost Workday Cases” is down 1.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 50.0 percent, between 1995 and 2010.
- The “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” incidence rate for the Kansas private sector has dropped from 2.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers in 1995 to 0.9 per 100 workers in 2010. This Kansas trend in injuries resulting in days away from work mirrors rather closely what is occurring at the national level and the Kansas average of 1.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers is slightly below the national average of 1.6.
- Kansas “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” has decreased by 64 percent over the sixteen-year period, declining by 1.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers. The national incidence rate for days away from work injuries and illnesses declined by 1.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers (56.0 percent) over this period as well.
- The “Cases Without Lost Workdays” (now “Other Recordable Cases”) incidence rate in Kansas declined from 5.5 injuries per 100 workers in 1995 to 2.0 per 100 workers in 2010. Kansas has higher than national average rates for cases without lost workdays for

every year of the study, indicating that a greater percentage of the state's total injuries and illnesses do not result in days away from work or restricted work activity. In other words, Kansas has a greater frequency of the less severe type of occupational injuries and illnesses.

- "Cases Without Lost Workdays" ("Other Recordable Cases") in Kansas are down by 3.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers from 1995-2010 (relative decline of 63.6 percent) and the nation as a whole experienced a similar decline (2.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, or 61.4 percent).

Table 2-4
BLS Survey of Kansas Private Sector Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* 1995 - 2010

Calendar Year	Total Injuries & Illnesses*		Total Lost Workday Cases*		Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work*		Cases Without Lost Workdays**	
	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate
1995	8.1	9.7	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.5	4.4	5.5
1996	7.4	8.9	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.2	4.1	4.9
1997	7.1	8.6	3.3	4.0	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.6
1998	6.7	8.5	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.9	3.5	4.8
1999	6.3	7.6	3.0	3.6	1.9	1.9	3.3	4.0
2000	6.1	7.8	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.7	3.2	4.4
2001	5.7	7.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
2002	5.3	6.2	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.5	3.2
2003	5.0	5.5	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.9
2004	4.8	5.5	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	3.1
2005	4.6	5.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.2	2.2	2.9
2006	4.4	5.1	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.8
2007	4.2	5.1	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.8
2008	3.9	4.5	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.4
2009	3.6	4.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.2
2010	3.5	3.7	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	2.0

*Per 100 FTE Private Sector Workers

** Starting in 2002 this category has been reclassified by BLS as "other recordable cases"

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Kansas Industrial Super Sector Incidence Rates: Calendar Years 2006-2010

For the eighth year, the division is publishing incidence rates by industrial super sector. Beginning in January 2003, LMIS stopped reporting non-farm payroll employment hours by the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and began reporting using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). LMIS had reported employment payroll by the SIC system since 1939. Since the division relies upon this data for the construction of statistics, it will no longer report incidence rates by the SIC system. The division published this data for the fiscal years 2003-2004, utilizing the NAICS. After discovering inconsistent internal data, the division has chosen to report the data as compiled by BLS, rather than to publish statistics based on insufficient data with respect to the industry code. This problem, however, does not affect the statewide incidence rates. Thus, in accordance with BLS data practices, the values in this report

will be reported for calendar years 2006 through 2010, and represent the incidence rates as calculated by BLS, not the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation. This comparison allows us also to report the national incidence rates by NAICS super sector, as reported by the BLS, for convenient comparison to the Kansas incidence rates. (See Table 2-5 below for Kansas incidence rates, Table 2-6 for national incidence rates.)

- The mining sector had the highest total injuries and illness incidence rate in Kansas in 2010 with 5.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE. The health care and social assistance sector had the highest rate in Kansas for 2009 with 5.6. Both manufacturing and transportation and warehousing sectors had the highest rate in Kansas for 2008 with 6.2. The construction sector had the highest rate in Kansas for 2007 with 8.2; manufacturing had the highest rate in Kansas for 2006 with 7.4.
- The transportation and warehousing and health care and social assistance sectors had the highest national total injuries and illnesses incidence rate in 2010 with 5.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE. In 2009, the health care and social assistance sector had the highest national rate with 5.4. From 2006 to 2008, transportation and warehousing had the highest national total injuries and illnesses incidence rates (6.5 in 2006, 6.4 in 2007 and 5.7 in 2008).
- Professional, scientific and technical services had the lowest total injuries and illnesses incidence rate in Kansas in 2010 as well as in 2008 (0.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE in 2010 and 0.5 in 2008). Finance and insurance had the lowest rate in 2009 and 2006 with 0.9 and 1.3, respectively. Management of companies and enterprises had the lowest rate in 2007 with 1.2. The finance and insurance sector had the lowest national total injuries and illnesses incidence rates for the last five years (0.9 in 2006, 2007 and 2008 and 0.8 in 2009 and 2010).
- The mining sector had the highest “Total Lost Workday Cases” incidence rate in Kansas in 2010 with 4.4. The transportation and warehousing sector had the highest incidence rate in 2009 with 3.0 and in 2008 with 4.1. Transportation and warehousing had the highest incidence rate in 2006 with 3.7 and construction and transportation and warehousing sectors shared the highest incidence rates in Kansas in 2007 with 3.6. Nationally, transportation and warehousing had the highest “Total Lost Workday Cases” rates for all five years (4.3 in 2006 and 2007, 3.9 in 2008, 3.5 in 2009 and 3.6 in 2010).
- The mining sector had the highest Kansas rates for “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” in 2010 with 4.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE. The transportation and warehousing sector had the highest Kansas rates in 2009 with 1.8. The mining sector had the highest rates from 2006-2008 (2.3 in 2006 and 2007 and 3.0 in 2008).
- Transportation and warehousing had the highest national rates for “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” from 2006-2010 (2.7 in 2006 and 2007, 2.5 in 2008 and 2.3 in 2009 and 2010).
- The health care and social assistance sector had the highest Kansas rate in 2010 with 3.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE for “Cases without Lost Workdays.”
- The health care and social assistance sector had the highest national rate for “Cases without Lost Workdays” in 2010 with 2.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE.

Table 2-5
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2006-2010

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases					Total Lost Workday Cases					Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work					Cases w/o Lost Workdays				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mining	4.1	5.4	4.8	4.2	5.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.7	4.4	2.3	2.3	3.0	1.6	4.0	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.5
Construction	7.0	8.2	6.1	4.6	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.1	3.8	4.6	2.9	2.4	2.0
Manufacturing	7.4	7.3	6.2	4.9	5.4	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.6	2.7
Wholesale Trade	3.9	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
Retail Trade	4.7	5.6	5.0	5.1	4.1	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1
Transportation & Warehousing	5.4	5.7	6.2	4.7	4.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.3	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5
Utilities	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.3
Information	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.7
Finance and Insurance	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.6	6.5	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.4	3.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7		2.2	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.7
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Svs		1.5	0.5	1.2	0.8		0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2		0.9	0.3	0.8	0.5
Mgmt of Companies and Enterprises	2.4	1.2	1.3		0.9	1.6	0.6	0.3		0.3	0.7		0.1		0.2	0.9	0.6	1.0		0.6

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2-5 continued
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2006-2010

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases					Total Lost Workday Cases					Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work					Cases w/o Lost Workdays				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation Svs	3.6	3.1				1.8	1.3				1.1	0.9				1.9	1.8			
Educational Svs	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	5.0	5.6	4.6	3.9	4.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.7	3.1	4.1	2.3	2.7	3.0
Accommodation and Food Svs	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	3.7	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.4
Other Svs except Public Administration	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3		0.7	0.6		2.9	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.1

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2-6
National Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2006 - 2010

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases					Total Lost Workday Cases					Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work					Cases w/o Lost Workdays				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mining	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.9
Manufacturing	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.3	4.4	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0
Wholesale Trade	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3
Retail Trade	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Transportation & Warehousing	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6
Utilities	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3
Information	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Finance and Insurance	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Svs	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Mgmt of Companies and Enterprises	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2-6 continued
National Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2006 - 2010

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases					Total Lost Workday Cases					Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work					Cases w/o Lost Workdays				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation Svs	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Educational Svs	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5
Accommodation and Food Svs	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2
Other Svs except Public Administration	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by County

Table 2-7 lists the Kansas counties reporting the greatest number of total injuries and illnesses in fiscal year 2011.

- As expected, counties with the largest population totals report the greatest number of occupational injuries and illnesses.
- Kansas' largest city, Wichita, is located in Sedgwick County, which reported the most cases.
- Johnson County, part of metropolitan Kansas City, includes the second and fifth largest cities in Kansas (Overland Park and Olathe, respectively) and reported the second highest number of total injuries and illnesses.
- Resulting in no time lost from work were 49.6 percent of the total injuries and illnesses reported in Sedgwick County and 58.0 percent of total cases from Johnson County. Shawnee County, which includes the capital of Topeka, had the third largest number of reported total cases at 7,001 with 25.0 percent resulting in no time lost.

The aggregate totals for all Kansas counties are listed in Table 2-15.

Table 2-7
Counties Reporting Greatest Number of Total Injuries & Illnesses FY 2011

County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Sedgwick	4,479	4,554	3	9,036
Johnson	4,587	3,326	3	7,916
Shawnee	1,748	5,250	3	7,001
Unknown	1,243	3,894	9	5,146
Wyandotte	1,843	1,923	1	3,767
Douglas	866	513	2	1,381
Reno	656	713	2	1,371
Saline	835	506		1,341
Riley	473	574		1,047
Finney	184	819	3	1,006

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Source of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-8 lists the most frequent source of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in fiscal year 2011.

- The most frequent source of “total injuries and illnesses” and “time lost” cases in FY 2011 fell in the “no explanation” category.
- “Person, other than injured” accounted for the second most frequently reported source of “total injury and illness” and the most reported source of “no time lost” cases and the third most reported source of “time lost” cases.

The aggregate totals for all types of sources of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-16.

Table 2-8
Most Frequent Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
No Explanation	1,890	27,022	26	28,938
Person, Other Than Injured	2,303	312	5	2,620
Bodily Motion	2,224	367		2,591
Miscellaneous (Earplugs, Sheetrock etc)	1,965	310	1	2,276
Boxes, Barrels, Containers, Packages	1,416	259		1,675
Furniture, Fixtures, Furnishings etc	1,480	189		1,669
Buildings & Structures (Walls, Fences)	993	185	1	1,179
Floor	787	126		913
Hand Tools, Not Powered	758	106		864
Knife Or Razor	713	77		790

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Cause of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-9 lists the most frequent causes of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in fiscal year 2011.

- The physical act of lifting is the most frequent cause of occupational injury for “total injury and illness,” “time lost” and “no time lost” cases.
- Fifty-six percent of lifting injuries result in time lost for the injured worker.
- Object being lifted or handled injuries were the second most frequent cause of “Total Injury and Illness” cases.

The aggregate totals for all causes of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-17.

Table 2-9
Most Frequent Causes of Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2011

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Lifting	2,326	3,003		5,329
Object Being Lifted or Handled	2,310	952	1	3,263
Falling or Flying Object	1,615	1,321	2	2,938
Strain or Injury By Miscellaneous	910	1,942		2,852
Fall or Slip Injury Miscellaneous	1,060	1,761	1	2,822
Striking Against or Stepping On Miscellaneous	1,981	647		2,628
Hand Tool, Utensil; Not Powered	1,672	829		2,501
Other Injury (Not Otherwise Classified)	713	1,743	10	2,466
Struck or Injured by Fellow Worker, Patient	1,386	913		2,299
Pushing or Pulling	1,023	1,226		2,249

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Nature of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-10 lists the most frequent nature of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in fiscal year 2011.

- Strain injuries are the most frequent nature of occupational injury for “total injuries and illnesses” with 13,913 reported cases in FY 2011 and the most reported for “time lost” injuries at 8,690 cases or 62.5 percent of the total injuries reported.
- All other specific injuries (not otherwise classified) are the second most common nature of injury reported but they account for the most “no time lost” cases. Lacerations are the third most reported nature of injury.
- Of those injuries that did not result in lost work time, 37.5 percent were strains and 50 percent were lacerations.

The aggregate totals for all natures of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-18.

Table 2-10
Most Frequent Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Strain	5,223	8,690		13,913
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC	5,759	3,396	27	9,182
Laceration	3,963	3,960		7,923
Contusion	2,860	4,581	1	7,442
Sprain	1,359	2,045		3,404
Puncture	1,613	1,163		2,776
Foreign Body	1,154	924		2,078
Fracture	744	1,195	2	1,941
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	1,055	732	7	1,794
Inflammation	620	1,039		1,659

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Body Member Associated with Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-11 lists the body member most frequently associated with reported occupational injuries and illnesses for FY 2011.

- Injuries and illnesses involving fingers constitute the greatest number of total reported cases.
- Low back area (lumbar, lumbosacral) injuries had the second greatest total frequency for FY 2011.
- Of cases involving fingers, 50.9 percent resulted in “no time lost” and only 49.1 percent require time away from work. In contrast, 40.7 percent of low back injuries are “no time lost” cases while 59.3 percent result in “time lost” for the worker.

The aggregate totals for all body members associated with injury and illness are listed in Table 2-19.

Table 2-11
Most Frequent Body Member Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2011

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Finger(s)	3,088	2,982		6,070
Low Back Area (Lumbar, Lumbosacral)	2,127	3,094		5,221
Knee	1,818	2,575		4,393
Multiple Body Parts (Including Body Systems and Body Parts)	1,863	2,087	8	3,958
Hand	1,643	1,887		3,530
Shoulder(s)	1,413	2,046		3,459
Eye(s)	1,290	1,319		2,609
Multiple Upper Extremities	1,729	678		2,407
Ankle	881	1,230		2,111
Wrist	858	1,165		2,023

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Industries with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Tables 2-12 and 2-13 list the industries, by both the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), in Kansas that reported the greatest number of total occupational injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation over the past fiscal year. The division accepts either SIC or NAICS (both 1997 & 2002) codes for reporting the industry associated with the occupational injury or illness.

- For injuries reported under the SIC system, executive and legislative offices ranked first in total frequency for FY 2011; however, of the total reported injuries and illnesses for this classification, 66 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-12).
- For SIC classified industries, general medical and surgical hospitals reported the second largest number of total injuries and illnesses and 75.2 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-12).
- For NAICS classified industries, other general government support ranked second in total frequency for FY 2011; however, of the reported injuries and illnesses, 2.3 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-13).
- For NAICS classified industries, elementary and secondary schools reported the third largest number of total injuries and illnesses and 35.8 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-13).

The aggregate totals for all industries are listed in Tables 2-20 (SIC) and 2-21 (NAICS).

Table 2-12
Most Frequent SIC Code Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	1,652	850	3	2,505
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,111	367		1,478
Eating and Drinking Places	911	433		1,344
Grocery Stores	237	798		1,035
Variety Stores	33	924		957
Meat Packing Plants	376	569		945
Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	672	125		797
Business Services, NEC	213	210	2	425
Help Supply Services	166	248	1	415
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	291	39		330

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-13
Most Frequent NAICS Code Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Unclassifiable	3,218	1,645	7	4,870
Other General Government Support	88	3,758		3,846
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,047	1,875		2,922
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,521	507	1	2,029
Nursing Care Facilities	280	563		843
Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts				
Manufacturing (pt)	100	712		812
Automobile Manufacturing		648		648
Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading)	3	545		548
Full-Service Restaurants	222	273		495
Office Administrative Services	72	390		462

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Age Characteristics of Injured Workers

Table 2-14 lists the age characteristics of injured workers for FY 2011.

- Workers ages 20-29 (13,558), 40-49 (12,911) and 50-59 (12,722) report the greatest total number of injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation for FY 2011.
- The percentage of “no time lost” injuries was 47.3 percent for the 20-29 stratum, 46.5 percent for the 40-49 stratum and was 45.7 percent for the 50-59 stratum.

Table 2-14
Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Age FY 2011

Age	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
19 & Under	966	920	1	1,887
20-29	6,419	7,130	9	13,558
30-39	5,867	6,549	8	12,424
40-49	5,998	6,902	11	12,911
50-59	5,816	6,891	15	12,722
60-69	1,810	2,339	9	4,158
70-79	219	286	1	506
80 & Up	42	38		80
Unknown	44	6		50

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Allen	103	125		228
Anderson	42	33	1	76
Atchison	287	83		370
Barber	53	41		94
Barton	277	316		593
Bourbon	160	88		248
Brown	70	45		115
Butler	354	374		728
Chase	15	18		33
Chautauqua	15	20		35
Cherokee	115	116		231
Cheyenne	7	17		24
Clark	45	44		89
Clay	104	65	1	170
Cloud	98	61		159
Coffey	76	93		169
Comanche	15	6		21
Cowley	302	337		639
Crawford	301	316		617
Decatur	21	12		33
Dickinson	240	105		345
Doniphan	40	25		65
Douglas	866	513	2	1,381
Edwards	39	9		48
Elk	12	9		21
Ellis	291	309		600
Ellsworth	93	40	1	134
Finney	184	819	3	1,006
Ford	499	334	1	834
Foreign	2			2
Franklin	275	187	1	463
Geary	362	308		670
Gove	44	25	1	70
Graham	21	31		52
Grant	73	73		146
Gray	24	40		64
Greeley	22	23		45
Greenwood	34	34		68
Hamilton	16	30		46
Harper	88	46		134

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Harvey	368	211		579
Haskell	68	49		117
Hodgeman	17	10		27
Jackson	66	35		101
Jefferson	65	64	1	130
Jewell	14	15		29
Johnson	4,587	3,326	3	7,916
Kearny	23	21		44
Kingman	67	50	1	118
Kiowa	16	31		47
Labette	152	191	1	344
Lane	11	13		24
Leavenworth	404	369		773
Lincoln	9	25		34
Linn	77	52		129
Logan	24	38		62
Lyon	291	398	1	690
Marion	85	60		145
Marshall	122	197		319
McPherson	407	292		699
Meade	26	23		49
Miami	239	162		401
Mitchell	66	123		189
Montgomery	403	392	2	797
Morris	29	46		75
Morton	60	43		103
Nemaha	106	159		265
Neosho	142	149		291
Ness	23	48	1	72
Norton	14	31		45
Osage	37	38		75
Osborne	27	32	1	60
Other State	680	156	6	842
Ottawa	22	18		40
Pawnee	45	71	1	117
Phillips	34	47		81
Pottawatomie	176	101		277
Pratt	126	123	1	250
Rawlins	15	13		28
Reno	656	713	2	1,371

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Republic	55	28		83
Rice	43	77		120
Riley	473	574		1,047
Rooks	37	44		81
Rush	35	29	3	67
Russell	62	50	1	113
Saline	835	506		1,341
Scott	40	48	1	89
Sedgwick	4,479	4,554	3	9,036
Seward	248	253	1	502
Shawnee	1,748	5,250	3	7,001
Sheridan	28	17		45
Sherman	44	33		77
Smith	40	30		70
Stafford	30	27		57
Stanton	21	25		46
Stevens	37	41		78
Sumner	111	153		264
Thomas	48	68		116
Trego	29	27		56
Unknown	1,243	3,894	9	5,146
Wabaunsee	12	41		53
Wallace	7	12		19
Washington	27	55		82
Wichita	20	20		40
Wilson	87	151		238
Woodson	15	26		41
Wyandotte	1,843	1,923	1	3,767

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16
Reported Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Acts of Nature (Lightening, Wind)		1		1
Air Pressure	11			11
Aircraft	17	3		20
Animal Products	115	43		158
Animals, Insects, etc, Uns	584	87		671
Blood	209	5		214
Boat Or Ship	5	1		6
Bodily Motion	2,224	367		2,591
Boilers, Pressure Vessels	1			1
Bottles, Jugs, Flasks, etc	41	8		49
Boxes, Barrels, Containers, Packages	1,416	259		1,675
Buildings & Structures (Walls, Fences)	993	185	1	1,179
Ceramic Items (Brick, China, Tile etc)	37	10		47
Chemicals	378	52	1	431
Clothing, Apparel, Shoes	141	20		161
Cold (Atmospheric, Environmental)	4	2		6
Conveyers	50	20	1	71
Drugs And Medicines	35	3		38
Earthmoving & Hiway Constr. Machines	75	18		93
Electric Apparatus (Household Appliance)	262	43		305
Flame, Fire, Smoke	76	23	1	100
Floor	787	126		913
Food Products (Cooking Oil)	212	27		239
Forklifts, Stackers (Powered Vehicles)	166	30		196
Fumes - (Gas, Paint)	109	13		122
Furniture, Fixtures, Furnishings etc	1,480	189		1,669
Glass Items (Fiberglass, See Also 650)	240	34		274
Ground Outdoors	309	85		394
Hand Tools, Not Powered	758	106		864
Hand Tools, Powered	387	72		459
Handtrucks, Dollies (Non Powered Vehicle)	470	97		567
Heat, Environmental	93	40		133
Heating Equipment (Furnaces, Stoves etc)	112	17		129
Highway Vehicles	148	52	1	201
Hoisting Apparatus	77	14		91
Ice, Snow	443	73		516
Infectious, Parasitic Agents (Bacteria)	199	15		214
Knife Or Razor	713	77		790
Ladders	264	76		340
Liquids (Water, Liquids Nec)	389	38		427
Machines, Uns	635	91	1	727
Metal Chips, Splinters, Particles	271	34		305

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16 continued
Reported Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Metal Fasteners (Bolts, Nails, Screws)	187	21		208
Metal Items, Uns	630	65		695
Metal Parts (Except Auto, Unassembled)	10	2		12
Mineral Items (Clay, Sand, Gravel Stone)	270	51		321
Miscellaneous (Earplugs, Sheetrock etc)	1,965	310	1	2,276
Needles	606	29		635
No Explanation	1,890	27,022	26	28,938
Noise	27	1		28
Office Machines	187	21		208
Pallets, Skids	191	32		223
Paper And Pulp Items	116	15		131
Particles - Unidentified	12	1		13
Person, Injured (Heart Failer, Mental)	138	53	8	199
Person, Other Than Injured	2,303	312	5	2,620
Pipe And Fittings	220	40	1	261
Pit	22	4		26
Plant Or Industrial Vehicles	1	1		2
Plants, Trees, Vegetation	307	49		356
Plastic Items	71	11		82
Pots, Pans, Dishes, Trays	253	32		285
Printing Machines	1			1
Pumps & Prime Movers (Engines, Turbines)	80	16		96
Rail Vehicles (Train)	4	2	1	7
Ramps	56	5		61
Recreation And Athletic Equipment	153	14		167
Roofs	28	7		35
Rubber Products	139	41		180
Runways, Platforms	33	8		41
Saws (Not Hand Tools)	29	6		35
Scrap, Debris, Waste Materials (Slag)	189	19		208
Shears, Slitters, Slicers	108	14		122
Sidewalks, Paths, Walkways (Outdoors)	260	30		290
Stairs, Steps Include Escalators	447	85		532
Steam	30	2		32
Street, Road	567	123		690
Vehicles, Uns	546	140	6	692
Wood Items	168	21		189
Wood Items, Nec	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17
Reported Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Abnormal Air Pressure - Burn or Scald-Heat or Cold Exposure	1	3		4
Absorption, Ingestion, or Inhalation, NOC	618	247	1	866
Acid Chemicals	65	189	1	255
Acts of Nature (Lightening, Wind)	51	10		61
Animal or Insect	672	545		1,217
Bodily Reaction (Climbing, Running, Sitting, Etc)	351	70	3	424
Broken Glass	159	125		284
Burn or Scald--Heat or Cold Exposure Miscellaneous	4	179		183
Callous Blister etc. Caused by Repetitive Motion	6	36		42
Caught by Collapsing Materials (Slides of Earth) - Either Man Made or Natural	1	10	1	12
Caught In or Between Miscellaneous	182	581		763
Collision With A Fixed Object	29	48		77
Collision With Another Vehicle	273	266	10	549
Contact With Electric Current	49	57		106
Contact With Hot Object	110	172		282
Crash of Rail Vehicle	10	25	1	36
Crash of Water Vehicle		1		1
Cumulative Injury (Not Otherwise Classified)	92	302		394
Cut, Puncture, Scrape Injured By Miscellaneous	136	1395		1,531
Cut, Puncture, Scrape, Injured by Object Being Lifted or Handled	257	603		860
Dust, Gases, Fumes or Vapors	95	130		225
Explosion or Flare Back	34	17	1	52
Exposure to Cold Objects or Substances	1	7		8
Fall or Slip Injury Miscellaneous	1,060	1,761	1	2,822
Fall, Slip or Trip Injury on Stairs	405	413	1	819
Fall, Slip or Trip Into Openings - Shafts, Excavations, Floor Opening	67	83		150
Fall, Slip, or Trip Injury on ice or snow	1,049	1,168		2,217
Falling or Flying Object	1,615	1,321	2	2,938
Fire or Flame	48	48	1	97
Foreign Body In Eye	395	604		999
From Different Level	453	655	2	1,110
From Liquid or Grease Spills	756	586		1,342
Gunshot	3			3
Hand Tool or Machine In Use	72	228		300

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17 continued
Reported Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/III
Hand Tool, Utensil; Not Powered	1,672	829		2,501
Holding or Carrying	338	387		725
Jumping	85	87		172
Ladder or Scaffolding	147	282		429
Lifting	2,326	3,003		5,329
Machine or Machinery - Caught in, Under or Between	162	276	1	439
Misc Other Than Physical Cause of Injury	10	160		170
Motor Vehicle	40	128	4	172
Motor Vehicle Miscellaneous	148	183	5	336
Moving Parts of Machine	30	92		122
Multiple Causes of Injury	1			1
No Explanation	6	4		10
Object Being Lifted or Handled	2,310	952	1	3,263
Object Handled	548	460		1,008
Object Handled By Others	154	101		255
On Same Level	259	989	1	1,249
Other Injury (Not Otherwise Classified)	713	1,743	10	2,466
Powered Hand Tool, Appliance	415	341		756
Pushing or Pulling	1,023	1,226		2,249
Radiation		2		2
Reaching	426	325		751
Repetitive Motion	691	1,090		1,781
Robbery or Criminal Assault	30	45		75
Rubbed or Abraded, NOC	15	32		47
Sanding, Scraping, Cleaning Operations	236	51		287
Slipped, Did Not Fall	119	257		376
Stationary Object	189	407		596
Steam or Hot Fluids	199	135		334
Stepping On Sharp Object	65	68		133
Strain or Injury by Continual Noise	4	9		13
Strain or Injury By Miscellaneous	910	1,942		2,852
Strain or Injury by Twisting	599	622		1,221
Strain or Injury by Welding or Throwing	48	25		73
Striking Against or Stepping On Miscellaneous	1,981	647		2,628
Struck By or Injured By Miscellaneous	305	864		1,169
Struck or Injured by Fellow Worker, Patient	1,386	913		2,299
Temperature Extremes	102	126		228
Using Tool or Machine	215	229		444
Vehicle Upset	59	95	7	161
Welding Operations	96	49		145

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-18
Reported Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
All Other Cumulative Injuries, NOC	28	234		262
All Other Occupational Disease	7	102	1	110
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC	5,759	3,396	27	9,182
Amputation	29	56		85
Angina Pectoris (Cond. Assoc. with Heart Disease)	1	9		10
Asbestosis	1	2		3
Asphyxiation	2	3		5
Burn	656	619	1	1,276
Cancer		1		1
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	154	213		367
Concussion	66	136		202
Contagious Disease	213	23		236
Contusion	2,860	4,581	1	7,442
Crushing	270	303	6	579
Dermatitis	310	143		453
Dislocation	108	135		243
Dust Disease Noc (All Other Pneumoconiosis)	1	7		8
Electric Shock	45	50		95
Foreign Body	1,154	924		2,078
Fracture	744	1,195	2	1,941
Freezing	12	6		18
Hearing Loss (Traumatic Only)	16	24		40
Heat Prostration	99	111		210
Hernia	120	192		312
Infection	76	91		167
Inflammation	620	1,039		1,659
Laceration	3,963	3,960		7,923
Loss of Hearing	18	25		43
Mental Disorder	2			2
Mental Stress	16	30		46
Multiple Injuries Including Both Physical and Psychological	6	13		19
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	1,055	732	7	1,794
Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack)	7	17	9	33
No Explanation	2	5		7
No Physical Injury - i.e. glasses, contact lenses, artificial appliance	232	473		705
Poisoning - General (Not OD or Cumulative Injury)	13	30		43
Poisoning-Chemical	1	18		19
Puncture	1,613	1,163		2,776

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-18 continued
Reported Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Radiation	1	1		2
Respiratory Disorders (Gases, Fumes, Chemicals, etc)	143	101		244
Rupture	18	38		56
Severance	48	31		79
Sprain	1,359	2,045		3,404
Strain	5,223	8,690		13,913
Syncope - Swooning, Fainting, Passing Out; No Other Injury	99	68		167
Vascular Loss	7	7		14
Vision Loss	4	19		23

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-19
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2011

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Abdomen Including Groin - Excluding injury to Internal Organs	410	491		901
Ankle	881	1,230		2,111
Artificial Appliance - Braces, ETC.	15	124		139
Body Systems and Multiple Body Systems	544	251	18	813
Brain	23	51		74
Buttocks - Soft Tissue	89	102		191
Chest (Inc:Ribs, Sternum)	334	464	2	800
Disc	31	70		101
Ear(s)	100	115		215
Elbow	503	716		1,219
Eye(s)	1,290	1,319		2,609
Facial Bones	52	160		212
Finger(s)	3,088	2,982		6,070
Foot	679	943		1,622
Great Toe	124	84		208
Hand	1,643	1,887		3,530
Heart	7	29	8	44
Hip	189	277		466
Internal Organs	26	41	1	68
Knee	1,818	2,575		4,393
Larynx	3	11		14
Low Back Area (Lumbar, Lumbosacral)	2,127	3,094		5,221
Lower Arm	773	1,169	1	1,943
Lower Leg	470	640		1,110
Lumbar and/or Sacral Vertebrae (Vertebrae NOC Trunk) - Bone Portion of the Spinal Column	38	107		145
Lungs	91	114		205
Mouth	120	129		249
Multiple Body Parts (Including Body Systems and Body Parts)	1,863	2,087	8	3,958
Multiple Head Injury	333	478	6	817
Multiple Lower Extremities	813	352		1,165
Multiple Neck Injuries	101	134		235
Multiple Trunk	709	295		1,004
Multiple Upper Extremities	1,729	678		2,407
No Explanation	1	10	3	14
No Physical Injury - Mental Disorder	157	206		363
Nose	100	106		206
Other Facial Soft Tissue	620	487		1,107
Pelvis	10	49		59

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-19 continued
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2011

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Sacrum And Coccyx	43	56		99
Shoulder(s)	1,413	2,046		3,459
Skull	310	539	1	850
Soft Tissue	110	130		240
Spinal Cord	9	161		170
Teeth	93	99		192
Thigh	159	252		411
Thumb	921	870		1,791
Toe(s)	110	173		283
Trachea	1	3		4
Unclassified - Insufficient Information to Identify Part Affected	542	316	5	863
Upper Arm - Humerus and Corresponding Muscle	237	360		597
Upper Back Area (Thoracic Area)	225	545		770
Vertebrae	8	31	1	40
Wrist	858	1,165		2,023
Wrist(s) - and Hand(s)	238	258		496

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Accounting, Auditing, and Bookkeeping Services	4	1		5
Adjustment and Collection Services	13	2		15
Administration of Housing Programs	7	3		10
Administration of Public Health Programs	176	87		263
Administration of Social, Human Resource and Income Maintenance Programs	1	2		3
Advertising Agencies	1	1		2
Air and Gas Compressors		1		1
Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management	1			1
Air Courier Services	19	2		21
Air Transportation, Nonscheduled	12	3		15
Air Transportation, Scheduled	5	1		6
Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration	3			3
Aircraft	2	162		164
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	10	9		19
Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, NEC	21	7		28
Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services	3	2		5
Amusement and Recreation Services, NEC	1	25		26
Animal and Marine Fats and Oils	1			1
Animal Specialties, NEC		1		1
Animal Specialty Services, Except Veterinary	4	2		6
Arboreta and Botanical or Zoological Gardens	2			2
Architectural and Ornamental Metal Work	1	5		6
Architectural Services	2	2		4
Armature Rewinding Shops		2		2
Arrangement of Transportation of Freight and Cargo	28	2		30
Asphalt Felts and Coatings	8			8
Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks		1		1
Auto and Home Supply Stores	58	92		150
Automatic Merchandising Machine Operator	8	3		11
Automobiles and Other Motor Vehicles	1	18		19
Automotive Dealers, NEC		1		1
Automotive Exhaust System Repair Shops		2		2
Automotive Glass Replacement Shops	1	1		2
Automotive Repair Shops, NEC	5	13		18

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Automotive Services, Except Repair and Carwashes	13	3		16
Automotive Transmission Repair Shops	1	1		2
Barber Shops	2			2
Beauty Shops	21	4		25
Beef Cattle Feedlots	77	47	1	125
Beef Cattle, Except Feedlots	3	5		8
Beer and Ale	12	17		29
Blankbooks, Loose-leaf Binders and Devices		2		2
Boat Dealers		1		1
Book Stores	13	4		17
Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers		7		7
Books: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	11			11
Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks and Carbonated Waters	14	111		125
Bowling Centers	1			1
Bread and Other Bakery Products, Except Cookies and Crackers	33	4		37
Brick and Structural Clay Tile	3	2		5
Brick, Stone and Related Construction Materials	1	4		5
Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction	10	7		17
Broiler, Fryers, and Roaster Chickens	2	1		3
Brooms and Brushes	3	5		8
Building Cleaning and Maintenance Services, NEC	34	41		75
Burial Caskets		1		1
Bus Charter Service, Except Local		1		1
Business Associations	6	4		10
Business Consulting Services, NEC	1			1
Business Services, NEC	213	210	2	425
Cable and Other Pay Television Services	23	2		25
Candy and Other Confectionery Products	79	3		82
Canned Specialties		1		1
Carburetors, Pistons, Piston Rings, and Valves		2		2
Carpentry Work	17	37		54
Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning	1	7		8
Carwashes	1			1
Cash Grains, NEC		3		3
Catalog and Mail-Order Houses	14	3		17
Cement, Hydraulic	7	25		32

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Cemetery Subdividers and Developers	1	4		5
Chemicals and Allied Products, NEC	16	3		19
Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, NEC	18	11		29
Child Day Care Services	18	19		37
Children's and Infants' Wear Stores	3			3
Cigarettes	3	2		5
Civic, Social, and Fraternal Associations	38	12		50
Clay Refractories	8			8
Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services, NEC	1	5		6
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	17	13		30
Combination Utilities, NEC	33	20		53
Commercial Art and Graphic Design		1		1
Commercial Banks, NEC	2			2
Commercial Economic, Sociological, and Educational Research	2	1		3
Commercial Equipment, NEC	35	2		37
Commercial Laundry, Drycleaning, and Pressing Machines	2			2
Commercial Physical and Biological Research	11	11		22
Commercial Printing, Gravure	1			1
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	16	12		28
Commercial Printing, NEC	9	5		14
Communications Equipment, NEC	1			1
Communications Services, NEC	1			1
Computer and Computer Software Stores		2		2
Computer Integrated Systems Design	4			4
Computer Maintenance and Repair	2	1		3
Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services	3	2		5
Computer Programming Services	1	5		6
Computer Related Services, NEC	5			5
Computer Storage Devices		1		1
Computers and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software	2	1		3
Concrete Products, Except Block and Brick	11	13		24
Concrete Work	32	76		108
Confectionery	1	1		2
Construction and Mining (Except Petroleum) Machinery and Equipment	11	12		23
Construction Machinery and Equipment	16			16

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Construction Materials, NEC	2	4		6
Construction Sand and Gravel	5	2		7
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, NEC		2		2
Conveyors and Conveying Equipment	20	7		27
Corn	1	3		4
Correctional Institutions	2	2		4
Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes	1			1
Courier Services Except by Air	42	28		70
Creamery Butter	2			2
Credit Reporting Services	26	5		31
Credit Unions, Federally Chartered	6			6
Crop Harvesting, Primarily by Machine	2	3		5
Crop Planting, Cultivating, and Protecting	6	3		9
Crop Preparation Services For Market, except Cotton Ginning	9	3		12
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	18	12		30
Crude Petroleum Pipelines	2			2
Crushed and Broken Limestone		1		1
Current-Carrying Wiring Devices	2			2
Cut Stone and Stone Products		2		2
Cutting Tools, Machine Tool Accessories, and Machinists' Precision Measuring Devices	11			11
Dairy Farms		3		3
Dairy Products, Except Dried or Canned	12			12
Dance Studios, Schools, and Halls		2		2
Dental Equipment and Supplies	11	1		12
Dental Laboratories		8		8
Department Stores	118	108		226
Detective, Guard, and Armored Car Services	9	2		11
Dimension Stone	1	1		2
Direct Mail Advertising Services	11	35		46
Disinfecting and Pest Control Services	1	12	1	14
Distilled and Blended Liquors	1	3		4
Dog and Cat Food	41	25		66
Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	39	11		50
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	7	7		14
Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters	1			1
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	2	66		68
Drugs, Drug Proprietaries, and Druggists' Sundries	4	2		6

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Drycleaning Plants, Except Rug Cleaning	4	2		6
Durable Goods, NEC	27	7		34
Eating and Drinking Places	911	433		1,344
Electric and Other Services Combined		65		65
Electric Services	29	103		132
Electrical and Electronic Repair Shops, NEC	4	5		9
Electrical Apparatus and Equipment Wiring Supplies, and Construction Materials	5	9		14
Electrical Appliances, Television and Radio Sets	1	6		7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus, NEC	6	5		11
Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies, NEC		1		1
Electrical Work	69	120	2	191
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus		1		1
Electronic Coils, Transformers, and Other Inductors	2			2
Electronic Components, NEC		7		7
Electronic Connectors	1			1
Electronic Parts and Equipment, NEC	1	4		5
Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring	1	2		3
Elementary and Secondary Schools	57	208		265
Elevators and Moving Stairways		1		1
Employment Agencies	67	111	1	179
Engineering Services	18	8	1	27
Equipment Rental and Leasing, NEC	25	20		45
Excavation Work	21	19		40
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	1,652	850	3	2,505
Executive Offices	1			1
Fabricated Metal Products, NEC	12	1		13
Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops)	14	36		50
Fabricated Structural Metal	10	5		15
Fabricated Textile Products, NEC	1			1
Facilities Support Management Services	11	3		14
Family Clothing Stores	36	4		40
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment	15	64		79
Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	3	2		5
Farm Machinery and Equipment	86	14		100
Farm Product Warehousing and Storage	2	6		8
Farm Supplies	14	17		31
Farm-Product Raw Materials, NEC	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Federal and Federally-Sponsored Credit Agencies	1			1
Federal Reserve Banks	3			3
Fertilizers, Mixing Only	10	1		11
Field Crops, Except Cash Grains, NEC	1			1
Fire Protection	3	38		41
Fire, Marine, and Casualty Insurance	7	7		14
Flat Glass	14	12		26
Floor Covering Stores	8	10		18
Floor Laying and Other Floor Work, NEC	9	8		17
Florists	5	3		8
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products	17	2		19
Flowers, Nursery Stock, and Florists' Supplies	1	1		2
Fluid Milk	10	4		14
Fluid Power Pumps and Motors	6			6
Food Preparations, NEC	1	8		9
Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products	1			1
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables		2		2
Frozen Specialties, NEC		5		5
Fuel Dealers, NEC		2		2
Functions Related to Deposit Banking, NEC		1		1
Funeral Services and Crematories	5	2		7
Furniture	1	1		2
Furniture and Fixtures, NEC		1		1
Furniture Stores	16	28		44
Games, Toys, and Children's Vehicles, Except Dolls and Bicycles		9		9
Gas and Other Services Combined		2		2
Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices	7	1		8
Gasoline Service Stations	21	35		56
General Automotive Repair Shops	27	33		60
General Contractors-Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	26	21		47
General Contractors-Nonresidential Buildings, Other than Industrial Buildings and Warehouse	81	76		157
General Contractors-Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family	25	7		32
General Contractors-Single-Family Houses	98	182		280
General Farms, Primarily Crop	5	3		8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
General Farms, Primarily Livestock and Animal Specialties	35	35		70
General Government, NEC		8		8
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,111	367		1,478
General Warehousing and Storage	17	7		24
Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Shops	2	3		5
Glass and Glazing Work	26	16		42
Glass Products, Made of Purchased Glass	6	2		8
Grain and Field Beans	16	39		55
Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries	6			6
Groceries and Related Products, NEC	55	48		103
Groceries, General Line	35	10		45
Grocery Stores	237	798		1,035
Gypsum Products	2	1		3
Hardware	14	13		27
Hardware Stores	46	26		72
Hardware, NEC		1		1
Health and Allied Services, NEC	6	19		25
Heating Equipment, Except Electric and Warm Air Furnaces	4	1		5
Heavy Construction Equipment Rental and Leasing	2	1		3
Heavy Construction, NEC	18	22		40
Help Supply Services	166	248	1	415
Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	50	51		101
Hobby, Toy, and Game Shops	11	12		23
Hogs	10	7		17
Home Furnishings	1	1		2
Home Health Care Services	27	13		40
Hospital and Medical Service Plans	4	46		50
Hotels and Motels	101	56		157
Household Appliance Stores	2	7		9
Household Appliances, NEC	1			1
Hunting and Trapping, and Game Propagation		2		2
Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts		10		10
In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances	37			37
Individual and Family Social Services	30	68		98
Industrial and Commercial Fans and Blowers and Air Purification Equipment	1			1
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment, NEC	41	28		69

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Industrial and Personal Service Paper	3	1		4
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, NEC	1	2		3
Industrial Instruments for Measurement, Display, and Control of Process Variables; and Rel	2			2
Industrial Launderers	5	6		11
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	14	31		45
Industrial Organic Chemicals, NEC	1			1
Industrial Patterns	1	1	1	3
Industrial Process Furnaces and Ovens	7	13		20
Industrial Sand		6		6
Industrial Supplies	6	2		8
Industrial Valves	23	1		24
Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, NEC	1	5		6
Instruments for Measuring and Testing of Electricity and Electrical Signals		1		1
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	17	11		28
Insurance Carriers, NEC		1		1
Intercity and Rural Bus Transportation	10	1		11
Intermediate Care Facilities	108	17		125
Internal Combustion Engines, NEC	3			3
Investment Advice	3			3
Iron and Steel Forgings	4	20		24
Jewelry Stores	5			5
Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metals	4			4
Job Training and Vocational Rehabilitation Services	31	35		66
Junior Colleges and Technical Institutes	101	108		209
Kidney Dialysis Centers	24	2		26
Labor Unions and Similar Labor Organizations	2			2
Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet, and Profile Shapes		1		1
Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries	3			3
Land, Mineral, Wildlife, and Forest Conservation		2		2
Landscape Counseling and Planning	18	50		68
Lawn and Garden Services	14	52		66

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Lawn and Garden Tractors and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment	1	23		24
Lead Pencils, Crayons, and Artist's Materials		1		1
Legal Services	24	5		29
Legislative Bodies		1		1
Libraries	7	7		14
Life Insurance	24	2		26
Lime	1			1
Linen Supply	1	1		2
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Bottled Gas) Dealers	3	1		4
Liquor Stores	2	4		6
Livestock	6	12		18
Livestock Services, Except Veterinary		1		1
Local Passenger Transportation, NEC	4	20		24
Local Trucking with Storage	5	9		14
Local Trucking Without Storage	70	78	1	149
Logging	1			1
Lubricating Oils and Greases	5	2		7
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	66	185		251
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panels	2	29		31
Machine Tools, Metal Cutting Type	2			2
Machine Tools, Metal Forming Type	1			1
Management Consulting Services	8	11		19
Management Services	11	3		14
Manufactured Ice	2	5		7
Manufacturing Industries, NEC	10	12		22
Marine Cargo Handling	3	2		5
Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work	8	31		39
Mattresses, Foundations, and Convertible Beds	18			18
Measuring and Controlling Devices, NEC	3			3
Meat and Fish (Seafood) Markets, Including Freezer Provisioners	2	4		6
Meat Packing Plants	376	569		945
Meats and Meat Products	6	5		11
Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment, NEC	1			1
Medical Equipment Rental and Leasing	8			8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Medical Laboratories	2	2		4
Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies	27	9		36
Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products		1		1
Membership Organizations, NEC	14	10		24
Membership Sports and Recreation Clubs	32	30		62
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Accessory Stores	1	1		2
Men's and Boys' Shirts, Except Work Shirts	1	1		2
Men's and Boys' Work Clothing	1	1		2
Metal Doors, Sash, Frames, Molding, and Trim Manufacturing	42	5		47
Metal Heat Treating	9	1		10
Metal Household Furniture	1			1
Metal Shipping Barrels, Drums, Kegs, and Pails	2			2
Metal Stamping, NEC	28			28
Metals Service Centers and Offices	15	4		19
Millwork	11	6		17
Mineral Wool	6			6
Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated	3	1		4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessory Stores	48	10		58
Miscellaneous Food Stores	5	57		62
Miscellaneous General Merchandise Stores	1	12		13
Miscellaneous Homefurnishings Stores	3	3		6
Miscellaneous Personal Services, NEC	3	1		4
Miscellaneous Publishing	42	2		44
Miscellaneous Retail Stores, NEC	52	104		156
Miscellaneous Structural Metal Work	1	3		4
Mobile Homes		1		1
Motion Picture Theaters, Except Drive-In	14	1		15
Motor Vehicle Dealers (New and Used)	52	187		239
Motor Vehicle Dealers (Used Only)	20	15		35
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	26	14		40
Motor Vehicle Parts, Used	1	2		3
Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts	43	12		55
Motor Vehicles and Passenger Car Bodies	20	2		22
Motorcycle Dealers		1		1
Motors and Generators	18	5		23
Museums and Art Galleries	3	2		5

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Musical Instrument Stores	1	1		2
Musical Instruments		1		1
National Commercial Banks	22	18		40
Natural Gas Distribution	138			138
Natural Gas Liquids	2			2
Natural Gas Transmission	2	3		5
Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution	8			8
News Syndicates		1		1
Newspapers: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	18	10		28
Nondurable Goods, NEC	6			6
Nonferrous Die-Castings, Except Aluminum	8			8
Nonmetallic Mineral Products, NEC	2	1		3
Nonmetallic Minerals Services Except Fuels	1			1
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities, NEC	90	70		160
Office Equipment	5	1		6
Office Furniture, Except Wood	4			4
Offices and Clinics of Chiropractors	1			1
Offices and Clinics of Dentists	18	5		23
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	291	39		330
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Osteopathy	3	2		5
Offices and Clinics of Health Practitioners, NEC	12	5		17
Offices and Clinics of Optometrists	1	3		4
Offices of Bank Holding Companies	1			1
Offices of Holding Companies, NEC	11	4		15
Oil and Gas Field Exploration Services	11			11
Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment		4		4
Oil and Gas Field Services, NEC	58	32	1	91
Oil Royalty Traders		1		1
Operative Builders		2		2
Operators of Apartment Buildings	46	14		60
Operators of Nonresidential Buildings	12	4		16
Operators of Residential Mobile Home Sites	2	2		4
Ophthalmic Goods	13	1		14
Optical Goods Stores	4			4
Optical Instruments and Lenses	1			1
Organization Hotels and Lodging Houses, on Membership Basis	2			2
Ornamental Floriculture and Nursery Products	4	3		7
Ornamental Shrub and Tree Services	2	8		10

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Orthopedic, Prosthetic, and Surgical Appliances and Supplies	9	3		12
Outdoor Advertising Services	1			1
Packaged Frozen Foods	1	2		3
Packaging Machinery	7			7
Paint, Glass, and Wallpaper Stores	6	1		7
Painting and Paper Hanging	16	35		51
Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products	10	1		11
Paper Industries Machinery	1			1
Paper Mills		1		1
Passenger Car Leasing		1		1
Passenger Car Rental	3			3
Patent Owners and Lessors	1			1
Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations	1			1
Periodicals: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing		7		7
Personal Credit Institutions	6	14		20
Petroleum and Petroleum Products Wholesalers, Except Bulk Stations and Terminals	1	9		10
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	1	4		5
Pharmaceutical Preparations	3			3
Phosphatic Fertilizers		2		2
Photocopying and Duplicating Services	5			5
Photofinishing Laboratories	1	6		7
Photographic Equipment and Supplies		6		6
Photographic Studios, Portrait	6			6
Physical Fitness Facilities	2			2
Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work	37	39		76
Plastics Materials and Basic Forms and Shapes	1			1
Plastics Plumbing Fixtures	14	8		22
Plastics Products, NEC	39	10		49
Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies (Hydronics)	8	7		15
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning	123	178		301
Police Protection	37	15		52
Potato Chips, Corn Chips, and Similar Snacks		47		47
Power Laundries, Family and Commercial	5	2		7

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Prefabricated Metal Buildings and Components	1			1
Prefabricated Wood Buildings and Components	4	1	1	6
Prepackaged Software	4			4
Prepared Feed and Feed Ingredients for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats	6	7		13
Prepared Flour Mixes and Doughs		1		1
Prepared Fresh or Frozen Fish and Seafoods		3		3
Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware, NEC	1			1
Primary Batteries, Dry and Wet	21	5		26
Printed Circuit Boards		1		1
Printing and Writing Paper		2		2
Printing Ink		1		1
Printing Trades Machinery and Equipment	10			10
Private Households	9	11		20
Professional Equipment and Supplies, NEC	10	2		12
Professional Membership Organizations	5	1		6
Professional Sports Clubs and Promoters	8			8
Psychiatric Hospitals	1	1		2
Public Golf Courses	1	5		6
Racing, Including Track Operations	4			4
Radio and Television Repair Shops	1			1
Radio Broadcasting Stations	2	4		6
Radio, Television, and Consumer Electronics Stores	19	7		26
Radio, Television, and Publishers' Advertising Representatives		1		1
Radiotelephone Communications	1	5		6
Railroad Equipment	1			1
Ready-Mixed Concrete	9	11		20
Real Estate Agents and Managers	88	45		133
Real Estate Investment Trusts	1			1
Record and Prerecorded Tape Stores	1			1
Recreational Vehicle Dealers	3	3		6
Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campsites	1	1		2
Refined Petroleum Pipelines	1			1
Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	3	6		9
Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Services and Repair Shops	3	12		15
Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies	4			4
Refuse Systems	11	97		108

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Regulation and Administration of Communications, Electric, Gas, and Other Utilities		1		1
Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs	8			8
Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities	1	4		5
Religious Organizations	35	45		80
Rental of Railroad Cars	1			1
Repair Shops and Related Services, NEC	25	22		47
Residential Care	212	29		241
Retail Bakeries	14	3		17
Retail Nurseries, Lawn and Garden Supply Stores	3	11		14
Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment	38			38
Roofing, Siding, and Insulation Materials	1			1
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work	66	63		129
Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting	20	3		23
Sausages and Other Prepared Meats	5	78		83
Savings Institutions, Federally Chartered	3	3		6
Savings institutions, Not Federally Chartered	2			2
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General		4		4
Scales and Balances, Except Laboratory	1			1
School Buses		15		15
Schools and Educational Services, NEC	2	6		8
Scrap and Waste Materials	37	17		54
Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical Systems and Instrumen	15	13		28
Secretarial and Court Reporting Services	1	2		3
Security and Commodity Exchanges	1	26		27
Security Brokers, Dealers, and Flotation Companies	33	2		35
Security Systems Services		10		10
Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies	2	4		6
Service Industry Machinery, NEC	3			3
Services Allied to Motion Picture Production	1			1
Services, NEC	56	52	1	109
Setup Paperboard Boxes	1	2		3
Sewerage Systems		6		6
Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Stores	3			3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Sheet Metal Work	51	6		57
Shoe Stores	1	2		3
Shortening, Table Oils, Margarine, and Other Edible Fats and Oils, NEC		1		1
Short-Term Business Credit Institutions, Except Agricultural	9			9
Signs and Advertising Specialties	2	4		6
Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	672	125		797
Soaps and Other Detergents, Except Specialty Cleaners	15	1		16
Social Services, NEC	25	21	1	47
Soil Preparation Services		4		4
Special Industry Machinery, NEC	6	2		8
Special Trade Contractors, NEC	38	56	1	95
Special Warehousing and Storage, NEC	5	54		59
Specialty Cleaning, Polishing, and Sanitary Preparations	2	1		3
Specialty Hospitals, Except Psychiatric	4	2		6
Specialty Outpatient Facilities, NEC	22	6		28
Sporting and Athletic Goods, NEC	2			2
Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies	1	1		2
Sporting Goods Stores and Bicycle Shops	13	2		15
State Commercial Banks	54	7		61
Stationery and Office Supplies	3	5		8
Stationery Stores	1	9		10
Steam, Gas, and Hydraulic Turbines, and Turbine Generator Set Units		1		1
Steel Foundries, NEC	2			2
Steel Wiredrawing and Steel Nails and Spikes	20	1		21
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces (Including Coke Ovens), and Rolling Mills	4	1		5
Storage Batteries	48	1		49
Structural Clay Products, NEC	8	2		10
Structural Steel Erection	9	3		12
Surgical and Medical Instruments and Apparatus	2			2
Surveying Services	2			2
Tax Return Preparation Services	1	1		2
Taxicabs		1		1
Telephone Communications, Except Radiotelephone	26	10		36

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Television Broadcasting Stations	2	1		3
Terminal and Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities for Motor Freight Transportation	1			1
Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work	3	2		5
Textile Goods, NEC	1			1
Theatrical Producers (Except Motion Picture) and Miscellaneous Theatrical Services	4	6		10
Tire Retreading and Repair Shops		1		1
Tires and Tubes		1		1
Title Abstract Offices	1			1
Top, Body, and Upholstery Repair Shops and Paint Shops	6	15		21
Transportation Equipment and Supplies, Except Motor Vehicles	4	3		7
Transportation Equipment, NEC	2			2
Transportation Services, NEC	48	9		57
Travel Agencies	3			3
Truck and Bus Bodies		3		3
Truck Rental and Leasing, Without Drivers	10	1		11
Truck Trailers	1	2		3
Trucking, Except Local	105	127	2	234
Trusts, Except Educational, Religious, and Charitable	1	1		2
United States Postal Service		2	1	3
Unsupported Plastics Profile Shapes		11		11
Used Merchandise Stores	2			2
Utility Trailer and Recreational Vehicle Rental	2			2
Valves and Pipe Fittings, NEC	1	1		2
Variety Stores	33	924		957
Veterinary Services for Animal Specialties	32	18		50
Veterinary Services For Livestock	7	9		16
Video Tape Rental	7	2		9
Vocational Schools, NEC	1			1
Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Supplies	5	17		22
Water Supply	11	16		27
Water Well Drilling	4	12		16
Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Power Line Construction	43	38	1	82
Welding Repair	7	15		22
Wheat		3		3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2011

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverages	37	35		72
Wire Springs	7	8		15
Women's Accessory and Specialty Stores	1	1		2
Women's Clothing Stores	13	1		14
Women's, Children's, and Infants' Clothing and Accessories	7			7
Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Suits, Skirts, and Coats		2		2
Wood Household Furniture, Upholstered	22	3		25
Wood Kitchen Cabinets	1			1
Wood Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers	3			3
Wood Office Furniture	2	2		4
Wood Pallets and Skids	41	5		46
Wood Products, NEC		1		1
Wrecking and Demolition Work	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

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Table 2-21
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Abrasive Product Manufacturing		1		1
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	3	1		4
Adhesive Manufacturing	1			1
Administration of Education Programs	1			1
Administration of Housing Programs		2		2
Administration of Public Health Programs	8	1		9
Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services	12	6		18
Advertising Agencies	10	2		12
Advertising Material Distribution Services	1	5		6
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	3			3
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing	4	1		5
Air and Gas Compressor Manufacturing	6	4		10
Air Purification Equipment Manufacturing	2	2		4
Air Traffic Control (pt)		1		1
Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	1	7		8
Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing (pt)	100	712		812
Airport Operations	5	2		7
Alkalies and Chlorine Manufacturing		3		3
All Other Consumer Goods Rental	6	1		7
All Other Leather Good Manufacturing (pt)	2	2		4
All Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	1			1
All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	9	5		14
All Other Animal Production		11		11
All Other Animal Production (pt)	1	6		7
All Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance (pt)	3	4		7
All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing (pt)	4	1		5
All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing (pt)		4		4
All Other Business Support Services	3	8		11
All Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing		3		3
All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing (pt)	13			13
All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing (pt)		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
All Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing		2		2
All Other General Merchandise Stores	5	9		14
All Other Grain Farming	4			4
All Other Health and Personal Care Stores (pt)	1	10		11
All Other Heavy Construction (pt)	1	2		3
All Other Home Furnishings Stores (pt)	3	10		13
All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing (pt)	1	3		4
All Other Information Services	2	15		17
All Other Insurance Related Activities	7	88		95
All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	11	21		32
All Other Miscellaneous Chemical and Preparation Manufacturing (pt)	3	3		6
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming (pt)	2			2
All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing (pt)	5			5
All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (pt)	27	18		45
All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing (pt)	9	16		25
All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing (pt)		25		25
All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (pt)	15	5		20
All Other Miscellaneous Schools and Instruction		1		1
All Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers (except Tobacco Stores) (pt)	36	30		66
All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills (pt)	4			4
All Other Miscellaneous Waste Management Services	1	8		9
All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing (pt)	1			1
All Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	7	7		14
All Other Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing (pt)	21	14		35
All Other Nondepository Credit Intermediation	4	1		5
All Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining (pt)	1			1
All Other Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors	17	5		22

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
All Other Outpatient Care Facilities	11	82		93
All Other Personal Services	27	28		55
All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing (pt)	22	28		50
All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6	5		11
All Other Publishers		1		1
All Other Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	5	5		10
All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing	3	7		10
All Other Specialty Food Stores (pt)	4	5		9
All Other Support Activities for Transportation (pt)	1			1
All Other Support Services	12	3		15
All Other Textile Product Mills		3		3
All Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation (pt)	5	1		6
All Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing		2		2
All Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services (pt)	7	3		10
All Other Traveler Accommodation	3	6		9
Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil Manufacturing	2	5		7
Ammunition (except Small Arms) Manufacturing	2	4		6
Amusement and Theme Parks	1	3		4
Amusement Arcades		1		1
Analytical Laboratory Instrument Manufacturing	3	2		5
Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering (pt)	11	106		117
Animal Slaughtering and Processing		1		1
Apiculture		1		1
Appliance Repair and Maintenance (pt)	1	2		3
Appliance, Television, and Other Electronics Stores		1		1
Architectural Services	2	5		7
Armored Car Services	4	2		6
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing		1		1
Automobile and Other Motor Vehicle Merchant Wholesalers	13	13		26
Automobile Manufacturing		648		648
Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance	11	14		25

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Automotive Body, Paint, Interior, and Glass Repair	1	5		6
Automotive Glass Replacement Shops (pt)		6		6
Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance	2	3		5
Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops	2			2
Automotive Parts and Accessories Stores	21	7		28
Baked Goods Stores		3		3
Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturing	2	1		3
Barber Shops	2			2
Beauty Salons	16	3		19
Bed and Breakfast Inns	1			1
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming (pt)	14	12		26
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots	1	1		2
Beer and Ale Merchant Wholesalers	1	34		35
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores	10	3		13
Biological Product (except Diagnostic) Manufacturing		6		6
Blood and Organ Banks	5	5		10
Boat Building	3	90		93
Boat Dealers		1		1
Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing (pt)	10			10
Book Publishers	1			1
Book Stores	15	15		30
Book, Periodical, and Newspaper Merchant Wholesalers	2	9		11
Books Printing	2	1		3
Bottled Water Manufacturing (pt)		5		5
Bowling Centers	3	3		6
Bread and Bakery Product Manufacturing	48	1		49
Brick, Stone, and Related Construction Material Merchant Wholesalers	7	2		9
Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing (pt)	15	3		18
Building Inspection Services		1		1
Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems	29	7		36
Business Associations	3	1		4
Business to Business Electronic Markets	2	4		6
Cable and Other Program Distribution	29	9		38
Cable and Other Subscription Programming Cafeterias	1	14		15
		11		11

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Camera and Photographic Supplies Stores	1	1		2
Canvas and Related Product Mills (pt)		20		20
Carpentry Contractors	2	2		4
Carpet and Rug Mills	5	4		9
Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning Services	22	8		30
Carwashes	5	1		6
Casinos (except Casino Hotels)	23			23
Caterers	9	9		18
Cattle Feedlots	14	61		75
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	7	2		9
Cement Manufacturing	4	5		9
Child and Youth Services	35	146	1	182
Child Day Care Services	30	107		137
Child Day Care Services (pt)	3	3		6
Children's and Infants' Clothing Stores	2	3		5
Civic and Social Organizations	14	5		19
Claims Adjusting		1		1
Clothing Accessories Stores	1	5		6
Clothing Accessories Stores (pt)		1		1
Coal and Other Mineral and Ore Wholesalers	2	4		6
Coffee and Tea Manufacturing		4		4
Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaners	2			2
Collection Agencies	10	6		16
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	89	50		139
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	32	12		44
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance (pt)		1		1
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	67	97		164
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction (pt)	1			1
Commercial Bakeries (pt)	8	31		39
Commercial Banking	48	17		65
Commercial Banking (pt)	2	1		3
Commercial Flexographic Printing (pt)	1	4		5
Commercial Gravure Printing (pt)	5	18		23
Commercial Lithographic Printing (pt)	13	25		38

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Commercial Photography (pt)		1		1
Commercial Screen Printing (pt)	34			34
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing	2			2
Commodity Contracts Dealing	1	6		7
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	3	1		4
Community Food Services	1			1
Computer and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software Merchant Wholesalers	4	5		9
Computer and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software Wholesalers	1			1
Computer and Office Machine Repair and Maintenance (pt)	7	1		8
Computer and Software Stores	3	5		8
Computer Facilities Management Services	2			2
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	1			1
Computer Systems Design Services (pt)	26	4		30
Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing	6	26		32
Concrete Pipe Manufacturing	1	1		2
Confectionery and Nut Stores	1			1
Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	32	3		35
Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers		6		6
Construction Machinery Manufacturing	28	32		60
Construction Sand and Gravel Mining		4		4
Construction, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (pt)	10			10
Consumer Electronics and Appliances Rental		2		2
Consumer Electronics Repair and Maintenance (pt)	2			2
Consumer Lending	4	4		8
Continuing Care Retirement Communities (pt)	87	25		112
Convenience Stores	6	2		8
Convention and Visitors Bureaus	1			1
Conveyor and Conveying Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	12	42		54
Corn Farming	2	2		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices	37	3		40
Cosmetics, Beauty Supplies, and Perfume Stores	2	1		3
Cosmetology and Barber Schools (pt)	2			2
Cotton Ginning		1		1
Couriers	21	17		38
Court Reporting and Stenotype Services	1			1
Credit Card Issuing		4		4
Credit Unions	1	8		9
Crop Harvesting, Primarily By Machine		1		1
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction	41	28		69
Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying	3	2		5
Curtain and Linen Mills		1		1
Custom Computer Programming Services	14	2		16
Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing	18	10		28
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	1	24		25
Dairy Product (except Dried or Canned) Merchant Wholesalers	2			2
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	3	15		18
Deep Sea Freight Transportation		1		1
Dental Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	1			1
Dental Laboratories	1	4		5
Department Stores (except Discount Department Stores)	7	24		31
Diagnostic Imaging Centers	2			2
Digital Printing	3	2		5
Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying	1	4		5
Direct Health and Medical Insurance Carriers (pt)	34	3		37
Direct Insurance (except Life, Health, and Medical) Carriers	3	1		4
Direct Life Insurance Carriers	2	1		3
Direct Mail Advertising	2	2		4
Direct Property and Casualty Insurance Carriers (pt)		1		1
Direct Title Insurance Carriers		3		3
Directory and Mailing List Publishers	2			2
Discount Department Stores		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Display Advertising	1	2		3
Distilleries	4	3		7
Document Preparation Services	11	6		17
Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing	3	14		17
Drafting Services	1			1
Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	28	67		95
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	22	20		42
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers	3			3
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Wholesalers	2	2		4
Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)	10	1		11
Drywall and Insulation Contractors	1			1
Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors (pt)		2		2
Educational Support Services	1	4		5
Electric Bulk Power Transmission and Control (pt)		4		4
Electric Housewares and Household Fan Manufacturing		1		1
Electric Power Distribution (pt)		23		23
Electric Power Transmission, Control, and Distribution	1	1		2
Electrical and Electronic Appliance, Television, and Radio Set Wholesalers	1	4		5
Electrical Apparatus and Equipment, Wiring Supplies, and Related Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	10	4		14
Electrical Contractors	5	7		12
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing		1		1
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus Manufacturing (pt)		1		1
Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance	1	3		4
Electronic Auctions	1	2		3
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductor Manufacturing (pt)	6			6
Electronic Shopping	3	1		4
Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring (pt)	11	32		43
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,047	1,875		2,922
Elevator and Moving Stairway Manufacturing	1			1
Emergency and Other Relief Services		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Employment Placement Agencies	44	53		97
Employment Placement Agencies (pt)	4			4
Engineered Wood Member (except Truss)				
Manufacturing	3	2		5
Engineering Services	22	12		34
Engineering Services (pt)	4			4
Envelope Manufacturing	2	4		6
Environment, Conservation, and Wildlife Organizations (pt)	6	26		32
Environmental Consulting Services	5	2		7
Ethyl Alcohol Manufacturing		7		7
Excavation Contractors	1	2		3
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	70	35	2	107
Executive Offices		10		10
Explosives Manufacturing	8			8
Exterminating and Pest Control Services		3		3
Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	19	1		20
Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing (pt)	31	9		40
Facilities Support Services	35	7	1	43
Family Clothing Stores	49	55		104
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	156	65		221
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers	3	1		4
Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	3	7		10
Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	37	69		106
Farm Product Warehousing and Storage	11	28		39
Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	1	10	1	12
Farm Supplies Wholesalers	2			2
Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing (pt)	1			1
Ferrous Metal Foundries	8			8
Fertilizer (Mixing Only) Manufacturing	1			1
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities	1	1		2
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities (pt)	2			2
Fine Arts Schools		1		1
Fine Arts Schools (pt)		1		1
Finfish Farming and Fish Hatcheries (pt)		2		2
Finish Carpentry Contractors	2	4		6

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Fire Protection	5	7		12
Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	17	68		85
Flat Glass Manufacturing	1			1
Flavoring Syrup and Concentrate Manufacturing	23	2		25
Flight Training (pt)	1			1
Floor Covering Stores	7	15		22
Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors		1		1
Flooring Contractors	2	4		6
Florists	2	6		8
Flour Milling (pt)		41		41
Flour Milling and Malt Manufacturing		1		1
Flour Mixes and Dough Manufacturing from Purchased Flour	1			1
Flower, Nursery Stock, and Florists' Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		7		7
Fluid Milk Manufacturing	11	9		20
Fluid Power Cylinder and Actuator Manufacturing	23	1		24
Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing (pt)	17	3		20
Folding Paperboard Box Manufacturing	1	4		5
Food Crops Grown Under Cover	1			1
Food Product Machinery Manufacturing	24	1		25
Food Service Contractors	19	12		31
Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation (pt)		1		1
Framing Contractors	2	3		5
Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers	2	1		3
Freight Transportation Arrangement	21	12		33
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Merchant Wholesalers	14	18		32
Frozen Specialty Food Manufacturing	9			9
Fruit and Vegetable Markets		24		24
Full-Service Restaurants	222	273		495
Funeral Homes and Funeral Services	13	6		19
Furniture Merchant Wholesalers	1	3		4
Furniture Stores	12	13		25
Game, Toy, and Children's Vehicle Manufacturing		37		37
Gasket, Packing, and Sealing Device Manufacturing	3			3
Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing	2	6		8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores	153	62		215
General Automotive Repair	17	17		34
General Freight Trucking, Local	14	20	1	35
General Freight Trucking, Local (pt)	1	2		3
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance	4	5		9
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload	263	86		349
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	94	238	1	333
General Line Grocery Merchant Wholesalers	4	22	1	27
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,521	507	1	2,029
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (pt)		51		51
General Rental Centers	7	4		11
General Warehousing and Storage	17	16		33
Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services	19	2		21
Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Stores	6	37		43
Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	11			11
Golf Courses and Country Clubs	30	41		71
Golf Courses and Country Clubs (pt)		1		1
Grain and Field Bean Merchant Wholesalers	15	65	1	81
Graphic Design Services	1	1		2
Greeting Card Publishers		87		87
Gypsum Product Manufacturing	1			1
Hair, Nail, and Skin Care Services	2			2
Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing (pt)	11	8		19
Hardware Manufacturing	7	1		8
Hardware Merchant Wholesalers	1			1
Hardware Stores	8	58		66
Hardware Stores (pt)		1		1
Hay Farming	1	2		3
Hazardous Waste Collection	1			1
Health and Welfare Funds	1			1
Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnace) Manufacturing (pt)	1	28		29
Heavy Duty Truck Manufacturing	8			8
Highway and Street Construction (pt)	2			2
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	71	28		99
HMO Medical Centers	1			1
Hobby, Toy, and Game Stores	7	1		8
Hog and Pig Farming	2	1		3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Home and Garden Equipment Repair and Maintenance	1			1
Home Centers	50	192	1	243
Home Furnishing Merchant Wholesalers	1			1
Home Health Care Services	78	73		151
Home Health Equipment Rental	4	3		7
Homes for the Elderly	29	30		59
Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels	43	46		89
Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels (pt)	7			7
Household Appliance Stores	6	5		11
Household Cooking Appliance Manufacturing	5	1		6
Human Resources and Executive Search Consulting Services (pt)		3		3
Human Rights Organizations	2			2
Hydroelectric Power Generation (pt)	135	5		140
Ice Cream and Frozen Dessert Manufacturing		1		1
Ice Manufacturing		2		2
Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers	1			1
Industrial and Personal Service Paper Merchant Wholesalers	1			1
Industrial Building Construction	3	16		19
Industrial Gas Manufacturing	3	2		5
Industrial Launderers	8	5		13
Industrial Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	88	29		117
Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers (pt)	1	1		2
Industrial Mold Manufacturing	4	5		9
Industrial Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	4	1		5
Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing	1			1
Industrial Valve Manufacturing		8		8
Inorganic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing (pt)		1		1
Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals	26	27		53
Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	24	8		32
Interior Design Services	1	1		2
Internet Service Providers	1			1
Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation		2		2
Investment Advice	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Iron and Steel Forging		1		1
Iron and Steel Mills (pt)		2		2
Iron Foundries (pt)	50	8		58
Janitorial Services	85	96		181
Jewelry and Silverware Manufacturing	4			4
Jewelry Stores	14	2		16
Junior Colleges	6	10		16
Kidney Dialysis Centers	8	1		9
Kitchen Utensil, Pot, and Pan Manufacturing	2	5		7
Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet (except Packaging), and Shape Manufacturing		5		5
Land Subdivision	1	3		4
Landscape Architectural Services	5	8		13
Landscaping Services	44	105	1	150
Landscaping Services (pt)		4		4
Legislative Bodies	26			26
Lessors of Miniwarehouses and Self- Storage Units	6			6
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	12			12
Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses)	8	2		10
Lessors of Other Real Estate Property	15	6		21
Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings	22	45		67
Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings (pt)	3	4		7
Libraries and Archives	1	8		9
Limited-Service Eating Places	7	2		9
Limited-Service Restaurants	263	166		429
Line-Haul Railroads		3		3
Linen Supply (pt)	2	2		4
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Bottled Gas) Dealers (pt)	2			2
Livestock Merchant Wholesalers	6	23	1	30
Local Messengers and Local Delivery	5	12		17
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panel Merchant Wholesalers	5	195		200
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panel Wholesalers	1	4		5
Machine Shops	39	20		59
Machine Tool (Metal Cutting Types) Manufacturing	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Machine Tool (Metal Forming Types) Manufacturing	29	1		30
Mail-Order Houses		2		2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1	1		2
Manifold Business Forms Printing (pt)	4	18		22
Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers	1	1		2
Manufactured Home (Mobile Home) Manufacturing	1			1
Marketing Consulting Services	5	6		11
Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling		8		8
Masonry and Stone Contractors	1			1
Masonry Contractors	3			3
Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing	2			2
Materials Recovery Facilities		2		2
Mattress Manufacturing	3	3		6
Meat and Meat Product Merchant Wholesalers	2	10		12
Meat Markets	4	6		10
Meat Processed from Carcasses (pt)	26	38		64
Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing		1		1
Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories	1			1
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	5	1		6
Medical Laboratories	49	17		66
Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	7	7		14
Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing	1			1
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Merchant Wholesalers	5			5
Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors (pt)	1	35		36
Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers	7	9		16
Metal Household Furniture Manufacturing	1			1
Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers	6	28		34
Metal Stamping	2	3		5
Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing	28	7	1	36
Metal Valve Manufacturing		3		3
Metal Window and Door Manufacturing (pt)	69	3		72
Metals Service Centers and Offices		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Millwork	1	3		4
Mineral Wool Manufacturing	3			3
Mining and Oil and Gas Field Machinery Manufacturing	1			1
Miscellaneous Financial Investment Activities (pt)	1			1
Miscellaneous Intermediation		11		11
Mixed Mode Transit Systems		1		1
Monetary Authorities - Central Bank		4		4
Mortgage and Nonmortgage Loan Brokers	1	1		2
Motion Picture and Video Production	3	1		4
Motion Picture Theaters, Except Drive-In	2	30		32
Motor Vehicle Air-Conditioning Manufacturing	30	4		34
Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing	35	135		170
Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing (pt)	20	2		22
Motor Vehicle Metal Stamping		1		1
Motor Vehicle Parts (Used) Merchant Wholesalers	1	4		5
Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Part Wholesalers	2			2
Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts Merchant Wholesalers	21	23		44
Motor Vehicle Towing	2	5		7
Motorcycle Dealers	1	1		2
Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing (pt)		1		1
Motorcycle, Boat, and Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	1			1
Multifamily Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)	1	12		13
Museums	6	1		7
Musical Instrument and Supplies Stores	1			1
Natural Gas Distribution	10	4		14
Natural Gas Liquid Extraction (pt)	1	1		2
Nature Parks and Other Similar Institutions	2	1		3
New Car Dealers	45	127		172
New Single-Family Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)	27	50		77
Newspaper Publishers	24	17		41
Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing	1	2		3
Nonclay Refractory Manufacturing		4		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding (pt)		1		1
Nonresidential Drywall and Insulation Contractors	8	4		12
Nonresidential Electrical Contractors	16	8		24
Nonresidential Glass and Glazing Contractors	1			1
Nonresidential Painting and Wall Covering Contractors		2		2
Nonresidential Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	29	32		61
Nonresidential Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	8	8		16
Nonresidential Property Managers	34	8		42
Nonresidential Roofing Contractors	4	3		7
Nonresidential Siding Contractors	4			4
Nonresidential Site Preparation Contractors	4	14		18
Nonresidential Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	16	5		21
Nonresidential Tile and Terrazzo Contractors		1		1
Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation		1		1
Nonupholstered Wood Household Furniture Manufacturing (pt)	2			2
Nurseries, Garden Centers, and Farm Supply Stores	5	22		27
Nursery and Garden Centers (pt)	3	1		4
Nursery and Tree Production (pt)	6	11		17
Nursing Care Facilities	280	563		843
Office Administrative Services	72	390		462
Office Equipment Merchant Wholesalers		1		1
Office Equipment Wholesalers	3	1		4
Office Furniture (except Wood) Manufacturing	3			3
Office Supplies and Stationery Stores	1	2		3
Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners	48	6		54
Offices of Bank Holding Companies	4	6	2	12
Offices of Certified Public Accountants	4	2		6
Offices of Dentists	42	14		56
Offices of Lawyers	23	8		31

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)	2	1		3
Offices of Optometrists	2	3		5
Offices of Other Holding Companies	13	11		24
Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists	7	6		13
Offices of Physicians	3	2		5
Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists) (pt)	87	122		209
Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists (pt)	3	17		20
Offices of Podiatrists	2	1		3
Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers	3			3
Oil and Gas Extraction	10	3		13
Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction	17	31		48
Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming	1			1
Open-End Investment Funds		1		1
Optical Goods Stores	3			3
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	1	4		5
Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Manufacturing		1		1
Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing (pt)	4	3		7
Other Accounting Services	20	6		26
Other Activities Related to Credit Intermediation		2		2
Other Activities Related to Real Estate	1	1		2
Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing	38	39		77
Other Airport Operations (pt)	1	11		12
Other Aluminum Rolling and Drawing (pt)		1		1
Other Animal Food Manufacturing (pt)	5	12		17
Other Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance	8	12		20
Other Building Equipment Contractors		1		1
Other Building Finishing Contractors	1	6		7
Other Building Material Dealers	26	110		136
Other Building Material Dealers (pt)		2		2
Other Business Service Centers (including Copy Shops)	175	49		224
Other Chemical and Allied Products Merchant Wholesalers	17	5		22

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Other Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining	2	4		6
Other Clothing Stores	5	4		9
Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	5	5		10
Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing (pt)	5			5
Other Commercial Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	1	9		10
Other Commercial Printing (pt)	5	7		12
Other Communication and Energy Wire Manufacturing	1			1
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	2			2
Other Computer Related Services	1	5		6
Other Concrete Product Manufacturing	23	16		39
Other Construction Material Merchant Wholesalers	3	1		4
Other Direct Insurance (except Life, Health, and Medical) Carriers	3	1		4
Other Direct Selling Establishments	12	2		14
Other Electric Power Generation (pt)		3		3
Other Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance (pt)	2	2		4
Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	5	38		43
Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	1			1
Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing (pt)	6			6
Other Gasoline Stations	4	8		12
Other General Government Support	88	3,758		3,846
Other Grocery and Related Products Merchant Wholesalers	13	3		16
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	6	4		10
Other Hosiery and Sock Mills	2	1		3
Other Individual and Family Services	22	93		115
Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	3			3
Other Insurance Funds	1	1		2
Other Management Consulting Services	16	43		59
Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing	1	3		4
Other Metal Container Manufacturing (pt)		10		10
Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing (pt)	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Other Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing	6	7		13
Other Millwork (including Flooring) (pt)		1		1
Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	2	4		6
Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	6	6		12
Other Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing (pt)		10		10
Other Nonhazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal	1	1		2
Other Nonresidential Building Equipment Contractors	32	1		33
Other Nonresidential Building Finishing Contractors	1			1
Other Nonresidential Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	2	2		4
Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation		6		6
Other Personal Care Services	2			2
Other Plastics Product Manufacturing	3			3
Other Professional Equipment and Supplies Wholesalers		1		1
Other Residential Building Equipment Contractors		2		2
Other Residential Building Finishing Contractors	3	1		4
Other Residential Care Facilities	37	99		136
Other Residential Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	4	1		5
Other Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	3	6		9
Other Services Related to Advertising		1		1
Other Services to Buildings and Dwellings	10	5		15
Other Similar Organizations (except Business, Professional, Labor, and Political Organizations)	5	2		7
Other Snack Food Manufacturing (pt)		29		29
Other Social Advocacy Organizations	3	2		5
Other Specialized Design Services	1			1
Other Spectator Sports (pt)	3			3
Other Support Activities for Air Transportation	3	3		6
Other Support Activities for Road Transportation	16	3		19

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Other Support Activities for Road Transportation (pt)		1		1
Other Technical and Trade Schools (pt)	1	1		2
Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	8			8
Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming (pt)	4	2		6
Other Warehousing and Storage		3		3
Other Waste Collection	4	1		5
Outdoor Power Equipment Stores	1	1		2
Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers	8	21		29
Overhead Traveling Crane, Hoist, and Monorail System Manufacturing (pt)	3	2		5
Packaged Frozen Food Merchant Wholesalers		3		3
Paint and Wallpaper Stores	3			3
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	2	1		3
Paperboard Container Manufacturing	3	1		4
Parking Lots and Garages	3	1		4
Passenger Cars Leasing		1		1
Passenger Cars Rental		17		17
Payroll Services (pt)	3	2		5
Pension Funds	3			3
Periodical Publishers	1			1
Perishable Prepared Food Manufacturing		1		1
Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing		11		11
Pet and Pet Supplies Stores	15	4		19
Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services	6	2		8
Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers (except Bulk Stations and Terminals)	2	4		6
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals		6		6
Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing	7	4		11
Petroleum Refineries	17	38		55
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	1			1
Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing (pt)	2	12		14
Pharmacies and Drug Stores	13	10		23
Photofinishing Laboratories (except One-Hour)		2		2
Photographic Studios, Portrait	1	19		20

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil	1	20		21
Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	4	1		5
Pipeline Transportation of Refined Petroleum Products	2			2
Plastics and Rubber Industry Machinery Manufacturing		2		2
Plastics Bottle Manufacturing	3			3
Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing	6	13		19
Plastics Materials and Basic Forms and Shapes Merchant Wholesalers	2			2
Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing (pt)	45	7		52
Plastics Pipe, Pipe Fitting, and Unlaminated Profile Shape Manufacturing	4			4
Plastics Plumbing Fixtures Manufacturing		2		2
Plastics, Foil, and Coated Paper Bag Manufacturing		23		23
Plate Work Manufacturing		2		2
Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies (Hydronics) Merchant Wholesalers	4	2		6
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	10	10		20
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors (pt)	2	3		5
Political Organizations	1			1
Polystyrene Foam Product Manufacturing	6			6
Postharvest Crop Activities (except Cotton Ginning)	1	1		2
Poultry and Poultry Product Merchant Wholesalers	1			1
Poultry Processing	2	9		11
Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	5	4		9
Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction	13	12		25
Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction (pt)		1		1
Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing	14	3		17
Precision Turned Product Manufacturing	7			7
Prefabricated Metal Building and Component Manufacturing	3			3
Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing	7	5		12
Prepress Services (pt)	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Printing		3		3
Printing and Writing Paper Merchant Wholesalers		1		1
Printing Ink Manufacturing		6		6
Private Households	6	1		7
Private Mail Centers		2		2
Process, Physical Distribution, and Logistics Consulting Services (pt)	3	20		23
Professional and Management Development Training	3	1		4
Professional and Management Development Training Schools		1		1
Professional Employer Organizations	7	16		23
Professional Organizations	1			1
Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events without Facilities	1			1
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1	115		116
Public Relations Agencies		1		1
Pump and Compressor Manufacturing	1	2		3
Pump and Pumping Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	2	28		30
Quick Printing (pt)	4	15		19
Racetracks	2	1		3
Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing	7	1		8
Radio Stations	5			5
Radio, Television, and Other Electronics Stores (pt)	6	12		18
Rail Transportation	2			2
Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	3	1		4
Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing	14	57		71
Real Estate Credit	1	1		2
Real Estate Investment Trusts	1			1
Real Estate Property Managers	2	1		3
Recreational Goods Rental		1		1
Recreational Vehicle Dealers	1			1
Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers	9	6		15
Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	2	3		5
Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		16		16
Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities		1		1
Reinsurance Carriers	2			2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Relay and Industrial Control Manufacturing		1		1
Religious Organizations	45	137		182
Remediation Services	13	4		17
Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing	6	1	1	8
Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (pt)	1			1
Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	7	2	1	10
Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities		1		1
Residential Building Construction	3	4		7
Residential Drywall and Insulation Contractors	5	12		17
Residential Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing (pt)	19	4		23
Residential Electrical Contractors	32	13		45
Residential Finish Carpentry Contractors	11	2		13
Residential Flooring Contractors	1	1		2
Residential Framing Contractors	1	4		5
Residential Masonry Contractors	13	5		18
Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities	1	53		54
Residential Mental Retardation Facilities	135	36		171
Residential Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	9	8		17
Residential Plumbing, Heating, and Air- Conditioning Contractors	40	45		85
Residential Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	7	23		30
Residential Property Managers	40	22		62
Residential Remodelers	26	38		64
Residential Roofing Contractors	2	2		4
Residential Siding Contractors	4	5		9
Residential Site Preparation Contractors	5	8		13
Retail Bakeries	1	33		34
Reupholstery and Furniture Repair	1			1
Roofing Contractors	2	3		5
Roofing, Siding, and Insulation Material Merchant Wholesalers	13	4		17
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors		3		3
Rooming and Boarding Houses	1			1
Rope, Cordage and Twine Mills	1	3		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting Manufacturing	20	11		31
Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use	2	3		5
RV (Recreational Vehicle Parks) and Campgrounds		3		3
Sales Financing		16		16
Savings Institutions	1	1		2
Saw Blade and Handsaw Manufacturing	6			6
Sawmills (pt)			1	1
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Land		1		1
Scheduled Freight Air Transportation	1			1
Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation	7	1		8
School and Employee Bus Transportation	14	3		17
Seafood Canning (pt)	4	4		8
Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical System and Instrument Manufacturing	3	1		4
Secondary Market Financing	1			1
Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metals (except Copper and Aluminum) (pt)	2			2
Securities and Commodity Exchanges	8			8
Security Guards and Patrol Services	15	35		50
Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths) (pt)	1	10		11
Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	4			4
Septic Tank and Related Services (pt)	3			3
Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers			1	1
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	46	180		226
Setup Paperboard Box Manufacturing	1	3		4
Sewage Treatment Facilities	3			3
Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Stores	1			1
Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing	16	18		34
Shoe Stores	4			4
Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing (pt)	4			4
Siding Contractors	1			1
Sign Manufacturing	1	16		17

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Site Preparation Contractors	4		1	5
Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars (pt)	33	22		55
Social Advocacy Organizations	1	2		3
Soft Drink and Ice Manufacturing	1			1
Soft Drink Manufacturing	17	3		20
Software Publishers	12	2		14
Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating (pt)		4		4
Solid Waste Collection	3	16		19
Soybean Farming	1			1
Special Needs Transportation	3	5		8
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	20	31		51
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local (pt)	2			2
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance	9	23		32
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	20	7		27
Spice and Extract Manufacturing (pt)	4	1		5
Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing	1	1		2
Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	1			1
Sporting Goods Stores	9	6		15
Sports and Recreation Instruction	1	3		4
Sports Teams and Clubs	1	14		15
Spring (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing		1		1
Stationery and Office Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	2			2
Stationery, Tablet, and Related Product Manufacturing	7	2		9
Steel Foundries (except Investment)	158	2		160
Steel Wire Drawing	3			3
Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	2			2
Structural Steel Erection Contractors		9		9
Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	34	39		73
Support Activities for Animal Production	1			1
Support Activities for Mining	2	16		18
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Field Operations (pt)	101	52		153
Support Activities for Rail Transportation	5	1		6

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Support Activities for Rail Transportation (pt)	1			1
Surface Active Agent Manufacturing		1		1
Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing (pt)	1	1		2
Surveying and Mapping (except Geophysical) Services	3	1		4
Taxi Service	1	2	1	4
Taxi Service (pt)		3		3
Technical and Trade Schools	4			4
Telecommunications Resellers	2	42		44
Telemarketing Bureaus	12	3		15
Telephone Answering Services		1		1
Telephone Apparatus Manufacturing	1	1		2
Television Broadcasting	6	5		11
Temporary Help Services	191	243	2	436
Temporary Shelters	2			2
Testing Laboratories	5	2		7
Textile Bag Mills (pt)	1			1
Theater Companies and Dinner Theaters	13	8		21
Third Party Administration of Insurance and Pension Funds (pt)	4			4
Timber Tract Operations	1			1
Tire and Tube Merchant Wholesalers		2		2
Tire Cord and Tire Fabric Mills		2		2
Tire Dealers	17	40		57
Tire Dealers (pt)		3		3
Tire Manufacturing	1	1		2
Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading)	3	545		548
Tobacco and Tobacco Product Merchant Wholesalers	2			2
Tobacco Farming		1		1
Tortilla Manufacturing		1		1
Toy and Hobby Goods and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		9		9
Translation and Interpretation Services	5			5
Transportation Equipment and Supplies (except Motor Vehicle) Merchant Wholesalers	12	6		18
Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing (pt)	17	2		19
Truck Trailer Manufacturing	8	5		13
Truck, Utility Trailer, and RV (Recreational Vehicle) Rental and Leasing	3			3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Truss Manufacturing		6		6
Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Unit Manufacturing	2			2
Unclassifiable	3,218	1,645	7	4,870
Uncoated Paper and Multiwall Bag Manufacturing	2	3		5
Unsupported Plastics Bag Manufacturing	30	6		36
Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing	1			1
Unsupported Plastics Packaging Film and Sheet Manufacturing	7			7
Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing (pt)	4	4		8
Used Car Dealers	7	14		21
Used Household and Office Goods Moving	11	18		29
Used Household and Office Goods Moving (pt)		1		1
Used Merchandise Stores	4	8		12
Vending Machine Operators		4		4
Ventilation, Heating, Air-Conditioning, and Commercial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	1			1
Veterinary Services	73	31		104
Veterinary Services (pt)		9		9
Video Tape and Disc Rental	6			6
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	57	34		91
Voluntary Health Organizations	1	23		24
Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters		20		20
Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	6	3		9
Waste Treatment and Disposal	1			1
Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	14	18		32
Water Supply and Irrigation Systems	1	28		29
Water Supply and Irrigation Systems (pt)		2		2
Web Search Portals	1			1
Wheat Farming	1	3		4
Wholesale Trade Agents and Brokers	91	55		146
Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers	4	2		6
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	7	22		29
Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Dress Manufacturing (pt)	3			3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2011

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Women's Clothing Stores	8	6		14
Women's, Children's, and Infants' Clothing and Accessories Merchant Wholesalers	1	1		2
Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors (pt)		5		5
Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	8	7		15
Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing	57	26		83
Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing (pt)	3	1		4
Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing	15			15
Wood Preservation	1			1
Zoos and Botanical Gardens	12	1		13

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Section 3

Workers Compensation Claims Statistics

The Kansas Workers Compensation Fund

The Workers Compensation Fund is a guaranty fund that operates as a payer of last resort for injured workers in the State of Kansas. The fund is administered by the Commissioner of Insurance through the Kansas Insurance Department and makes workers compensation payments “[i]f an employer has no insurance to secure payment of compensation...and such employer is financially unable to pay compensation to an injured worker as required by the workers compensation act, or such employer cannot be located and required to pay such compensation.”⁹ The Kansas Insurance Department has supplied the following data on the Workers Compensation Fund case load, expenditures and receipts (see tables 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3).

Table 3-1
Workers Compensation Fund Case Load Scheduled

	FY 2011	FY 2010	FY 2009	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2005	FY 2004	FY 2003
Total Number of Impleading	100	82	93	106	115	127	116	120	138
Total Number of Closed Cases	72	303	44	55	71	49	65	158	351

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

⁹ K.S.A. 44-532a.

Table 3-2
Workers Compensation Fund
Expenditures Analysis

	FY 2011	Percent of Total	FY 2010	Percent of Total	FY 2009	Percent of Total	FY 2008	Percent of Total
Disability Compensation	\$1,864,289.41	36.21%	\$1,574,469.76	34.95%	\$1,427,872.73	32.23%	\$1,842,295.56	37.13%
Work Assessment	\$15,749.48	0.31%	\$24,466.46	0.54%	\$19,865.48	0.45%	\$6,712.26	0.14%
Medical	\$1,727,549.46	33.55%	\$1,338,100.71	29.70%	\$1,534,912.32	34.65%	\$1,656,661.29	33.39%
Reimbursement to Insurance Companies (K.S.A. 44-569(a) & K.S.A. 44-569*)	\$969,458.13	18.83%	\$945,350.66	20.98%	\$798,390.68	18.02%	\$763,681.03	15.39%
Attorney Fees	\$323,057.68	6.27%	\$298,113.67	6.62%	\$320,001.24	7.22%	\$353,101.68	7.12%
Court Costs, Deposition, Medical Reports, etc.	\$46,149.67	0.90%	\$36,715.19	0.81%	\$49,378.25	1.11%	\$59,870.36	1.21%
Other Operating Expense	\$202,809.58	3.94%	\$287,796.15	6.39%	\$279,431.90	6.31%	\$279,653.91	5.64%
Total Expenditures	\$5,149,063.41	100.00%	\$4,505,012.60	100.00%	\$4,429,852.60	100.00%	\$4,961,976.09	100.00%

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

* lump sum and medical may be included

Table 3-3
Workers Compensation Fund
Receipts Analysis

	FY 2011	Percent of Total	FY 2010	Percent of Total	FY 2009	Percent of Total	FY 2008	Percent of Total
Assessment Receipts	\$8,768,448.24	61.66%	\$2,913,157.56	30.16%	\$3,781,389.04	34.89%	\$5,259,038.44	37.34%
Misc. Reimbursements	\$65,394.53	0.46%	\$103,780.40	1.07%	\$29,248.28	0.27%	\$124,250.09	0.88%
Fines & Penalties	\$236,023.02	1.66%	\$235,227.10	2.44%	\$267,504.35	2.47%	\$249,091.14	1.77%
Transfer to State General Fund		0.00%		0.00%	(\$2,355,000.00)	-21.73%		0.00%
Operating Transfer In							\$1,000,000.00	
Total Receipts	\$9,065,676.79	63.75%	\$3,250,861.06	33.66%	\$1,713,723.41	15.81%	\$6,632,379.67	47.09%
Previous Year Carryover Balance	\$5,154,857.39	36.25%	\$6,406,717.68	66.34%	\$9,122,783.87	84.19%	\$7,452,736.54	52.91%
Cancelled Checks		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Total Funds Available	\$14,220,534.18	100.00%	\$9,657,578.74	100.00%	\$10,836,507.28	100.00%	\$14,085,116.21	100.00%

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Table 3-4
Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

Year	Direct Premiums Written	Direct Premiums Earned	Direct Paid Losses	Direct Incurred Losses	Paid Losses to Premiums Written	Incurred Losses to Premiums Earned
1982	\$154,944,245	\$152,315,135	\$88,345,714	\$107,979,341	57.00	70.90
1983	\$147,137,981	\$148,669,330	\$96,289,968	\$115,282,150	65.40	77.50
1984	\$141,097,428	\$140,223,325	\$106,701,375	\$125,520,390	75.60	89.50
1985	\$172,985,620	\$170,955,138	\$120,755,675	\$147,438,366	69.80	86.20
1986	\$208,167,277	\$202,033,619	\$134,554,116	\$170,153,475	64.60	84.20
1987	\$223,674,161	\$222,846,661	\$147,885,631	\$195,885,084	66.10	87.90
1988	\$257,039,527	\$259,548,305	\$164,553,813	\$208,332,654	64.00	80.30
1989	\$264,102,264	\$263,386,009	\$184,857,801	\$239,142,874	70.00	90.80
1990	\$291,804,714	\$293,048,038	\$222,309,953	\$265,726,660	76.20	90.70
1991	\$341,012,872	\$337,125,586	\$243,751,957	\$321,497,577	71.50	95.40
1992	\$366,672,022	\$363,578,560	\$236,878,948	\$293,894,584	64.60	80.80
1993	\$367,030,245	\$365,646,558	\$220,091,021	\$231,228,324	60.00	63.20
1994	\$338,173,750	\$312,116,539	\$185,502,395	\$192,914,048	54.90	61.80
1995	\$312,745,351	\$322,205,785	\$159,776,412	\$139,528,898	51.10	43.30
1996	\$274,014,862	\$282,897,458	\$149,616,189	\$130,595,593	54.60	46.20
1997	\$261,121,536	\$261,895,503	\$145,248,549	\$134,603,154	55.60	51.60
1998	\$250,588,819	\$261,594,835	\$156,594,835	\$126,164,370	62.60	48.20
1999	\$251,341,523	\$252,545,287	\$170,144,109	\$179,376,781	67.70	71.00
2000	\$271,480,320	\$247,235,161	\$170,366,708	\$159,226,348	62.80	64.40
2001	\$291,575,463	\$269,386,691	\$190,426,537	\$237,335,832	65.31	88.10
2002	\$328,963,003	\$307,451,748	\$180,253,738	\$177,083,631	54.79	57.60
2003	\$341,421,177	\$324,780,102	\$173,028,718	\$205,767,268	50.68	63.36
2004	\$365,486,978	\$355,877,798	\$182,102,645	\$242,335,187	49.82	68.10
2005	\$382,491,997	\$383,363,217	\$190,105,677	\$238,674,442	49.70	62.26
2006	\$415,269,407	\$407,004,920	\$193,700,460	\$256,276,704	46.64	62.97
2007	\$429,694,396	\$422,723,365	\$202,864,825	\$283,468,953	47.21	67.06
2008	\$447,467,858	\$443,160,717	\$225,018,506	\$270,400,945	50.29	61.02
2009	\$412,285,758	\$417,854,430	\$231,531,172	\$251,809,026	56.16	60.26
2010	\$386,541,124	\$390,590,657	\$218,250,193	\$256,009,436	56.46	65.54

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

The Kansas Insurance Department reports that total direct paid losses by private insurance carriers¹⁰ for calendar year 2010 were \$218,250,193 (see Table 3-4). However, total paid losses were still well below the 29-year peak of \$243,751,957 that occurred in 1991. In October 2011 the National Academy of Social Insurance released results of a comparative study on accident-

¹⁰ The totals in Table 3-4 do not include self-insured employers.

year incurred losses versus calendar year benefits, by private insurance carriers and by state funds in thirty-seven states (including Kansas) over the 1998 to 2009 period.¹¹ The cumulative changes in accident-incurred losses and in calendar year benefits paid were a 24.1 percent increase and a 26.3 percent increase, respectively (not controlled for inflation). In comparison to the other 36 states, Kansas' accident-year-incurred losses for 1998 to 2009 increased by 99.59 percent. Calendar year benefits paid for Kansas for 1998 to 2009 increased by 47.85 percent.

The Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS)

The Workers Compensation Act requires that employers (or their insurers) submit a first report of injury to the division. Not every injury, however, results in a claim by the injured worker for medical and/or indemnity compensation. Generally, the division becomes aware of a claim and obtains information that a given claim has closed, as well as information about the costs and duration of that claim, through only three means. One occurs when a claim is litigated through the division's administrative law court system. The second occurs when a sample of insurers are required by Kansas statute to provide information to the division. The third is through the filing of subsequent reports of injury through the electronic data interchange (EDI) claims system.

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) originally mandated that the Director of Workers Compensation "conduct studies of open and closed claims under the Workers Compensation Act" and seek advice in order to "make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits." It was expected that data collected for the division's Open and Closed Claims Study would provide a foundation for meaningful statistical conclusions about costs and temporal characteristics of workers compensation claims in Kansas, and thus help identify trends in these claims characteristics. Due to the dynamic and continually evolving nature of medical and indemnity payments for open claims, no meaningful statistics on costs (including daily payments) could be reported and in 2003 the Legislature altered the statute to no longer obligate the division to collect data and report on open claims.

The Closed Claims Study is done annually using the original study as a baseline for comparison of subsequent studies. The intent of this statutory mandate is to enable the division to provide the legislature with information it can use to decide whether changes in provisions of the Workers Compensation Act are needed and, if so, to help formulate policy responses to identified problems.

The 2011 Closed Claims Study (CCS)

This year's Closed Claims Study marks the 13th consecutive year that the division has collected claims data directly from a stratified random sample of insurance carriers, self-insured organizations and group-funded pools underwriting workers compensation in the state of Kansas (see Appendix A). The following section summarizes findings of the 2011 CCS that used calendar year 2010 data.

¹¹ Ishita Sengupta, Virginia P. Reno and John F. Burton Jr., *Workers Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs*, 2008 (Washington D.C.: National Academy of Social Insurance, 2010); pp. 44-45.

Highlights of the 2011 Closed Claims Study

- The mean total indemnity cost was \$17,384.85 (see Table 3-5). However, the median total indemnity cost was \$7,500.00. This significant difference indicates that there were many claims with large indemnity payouts that skewed the mean indemnity costs higher than the median.
- The mean total medical cost was \$17,004.65 (see Table 3-5). Of this total, the mean hospital cost was \$11,214.31, the mean physicians cost was \$4,288.98 and the mean cost categorized as “other medical” was \$7,160.33. As with indemnity costs, the median total medical expense was only \$9,224.00, again indicating the presence of many large medical claims that skewed the mean total medical cost higher than the median.
- The median duration of a claim was 445 days (see Table 3-6).
- It took an average of 25 days following an accident for an insurer to be notified; however, for half the claims, notification took place within seven days. Insurers took an average of 157 days from the date disability began to make the first payment to the claimant; however, for half the claims, first payment took place within 36 days (see Table 3-6).
- Median medical recovery time was 261 days (see Table 3-5), and median time away from work was 35 days (see Table 3-6).

Table 3-5
2011 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas*

	Univariate Statistics							n
	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	
Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	34,389.50	1,141.23	18,706.00	48,162.24	4.37	34.08	140.05	1,781
Total Indemnity (dollars)	17,384.85	620.93	7,500.00	26,204.30	3.15	16.51	150.73	1,781
Total Medical (dollars)	17,004.65	694.47	9,224.00	29,307.96	8.48	122.10	172.35	1,781
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	4,288.98	144.01	2,868.00	5,367.13	3.87	27.13	125.14	1,389
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	11,214.31	590.89	5,392.50	20,486.20	8.63	121.91	182.68	1,202
Total Other Medical (dollars)	7,160.33	477.83	2,488.50	18,295.38	11.44	195.57	255.51	1,466
Claim Duration (days)	568.53	11.26	445.00	475.15	2.22	8.30	83.57	1,781
Time Away from Work (days)	109.40	8.08	35.50	201.62	4.39	26.14	184.31	622
Medical Recovery (days)	386.25	12.88	261.00	397.79	2.33	8.13	102.99	954

* Claims that closed in 2010 with paid indemnity & medical

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-6
2011 Closed Claims Study
Time Intervals*

	Claim Duration	Time Taken to Notify Insurer	Time Taken for Insurer to Issue First Payment	Time Away from Work
Mean	569	25	157	109
Median	445	7	36	36
Count	1,781	1,598	998	622
Max	4,645	1,708	2,514	1,976
Min	2	1	1	1

* All time intervals are in days.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Eleven percent of injured workers retained an attorney to handle their claim (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median indemnity cost was \$16,465.00. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median indemnity cost was \$6,487.00 (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median medical cost was \$14,602.00. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median medical cost was \$8,694.50 (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median lump sum settlement was \$17,000.00. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median lump sum settlement was \$8,761.00 (see Table 3-7).
- It is important to note that these findings offer no statistical proof that involvement of an attorney results in greater indemnity or medical payments.

Table 3-7
2011 Closed Claims Study
Involvement of Claimant Attorney

	Count	Median Indemnity	Median Medical	Median Lump Sum*
Claimant Attorney Involved	191	\$16,465.00	\$14,602.00	\$17,000.00
No Claimant Attorney	1,590	\$6,487.00	\$8,694.50	\$8,761.00
All Cases	1,781	\$7,500.00	\$9,224.00	\$10,000.00

* Only 419 cases in the sample had lump sum settlements.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- The mean employer legal expense was \$2,523.71 for those 729 claims that reported such an expense (see Table 3-8). Meanwhile, the mean claimant legal expense was \$19,140.94 for those 35 claims that itemized expenses. The median costs for employer and claimant legal expenses were \$930.00 and \$6,000.00, respectively.

Table 3-8
2011 Closed Claims Study
Legal Expense Associated with Claim

	Employer Legal Expense	Claimant Legal Expense
Mean	\$2,523.71	\$19,140.94
Median	\$930.00	\$6,000.00
Count	729	35

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- The most frequently injured body part(s) was the knee, followed by the lower back area and shoulder(s) (see Table 3-9). In prior years, all specific part of body codes were aggregated into boarder “major body regions.” The division discontinued this practice because specificity and clarity were lost in this rollup process. Of the top ten most frequently injured body parts, the highest median indemnity costs (\$12,701.00) involved injury to the lower back area and the highest median medical costs (\$15,258.00) involved injury to the shoulder(s).
- The most frequent nature of injury was strain, followed by fracture and all other specific injuries, not otherwise classifiable (see Table 3-9). Of the top ten most frequent nature of injury, the highest median indemnity costs (\$17,311.50) and the highest median medical costs (\$20,032.00) involved dislocation injuries.
- The most frequent cause of injury was lifting, followed by strain and fall/slip/trip (see Table 3-9). Of the top ten most frequent cause of injury, the highest median indemnity costs (\$13,057.00) involved injury due to repetitive motion and highest median medical cost (\$15,020.00) involved injury due to a fall from different level or elevation.

Table 3-9
2011 Closed Claims Study
Claim Costs by Part of Body Injured,
and Nature and Cause of Injury*

Part of Body Injured	Median Indemnity	Mean Indemnity	Median Medical	Mean Medical	n
Knee	\$6,500.00	\$13,473.36	\$10,654.50	\$14,816.62	252
Lower Back Area	\$12,701.00	\$29,193.70	\$5,936.50	\$18,394.77	202
Shoulder(s)	\$12,401.50	\$19,020.97	\$15,258.00	\$18,111.62	176
Multiple Body Parts	\$11,355.00	\$24,164.52	\$11,444.00	\$28,587.04	161
Finger(s)	\$2,519.50	\$5,457.47	\$4,725.00	\$8,763.25	110
Wrist	\$7,175.00	\$15,312.28	\$7,698.00	\$13,094.11	107
Ankle	\$3,941.00	\$9,129.54	\$3,161.00	\$10,212.22	91
Upper Arm	\$9,543.00	\$14,656.60	\$14,223.00	\$20,070.12	65
Hand	\$6,000.00	\$17,420.82	\$7,369.50	\$11,632.94	62
Foot	\$4,368.00	\$10,248.84	\$7,588.00	\$12,075.74	57
Nature of Injury					
Strain	\$8,423.50	\$19,533.80	\$9,634.00	\$15,672.30	615
Fracture	\$7,500.00	\$14,915.03	\$11,088.00	\$20,169.89	294
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC**	\$8,985.00	\$21,642.52	\$10,433.00	\$22,035.65	133
Sprain	\$6,068.00	\$13,751.82	\$7,193.00	\$10,140.62	125
Contusion	\$5,366.50	\$18,452.11	\$7,139.00	\$13,960.65	118
Laceration	\$2,948.00	\$6,159.39	\$5,017.00	\$10,801.52	79
Inflammation	\$6,884.00	\$17,794.98	\$8,572.00	\$15,065.24	51
Dislocation	\$17,311.50	\$26,856.20	\$20,032.00	\$24,940.38	50
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	\$10,000.00	\$21,203.49	\$10,860.00	\$33,825.96	49
All Other Cumulative Injury, NOC**	\$12,546.00	\$19,147.02	\$10,911.00	\$16,176.49	47
Cause of Injury					
Lifting	\$7,500.00	\$18,856.25	\$7,354.00	\$15,470.29	245
Strain or Injury by NOC**	\$8,401.50	\$20,264.94	\$9,727.00	\$16,113.20	126
Fall, Slip or Trip, NOC**	\$9,853.00	\$18,762.61	\$11,444.00	\$17,593.54	121
Other – Miscellaneous, NOC**	\$8,000.00	\$16,265.64	\$7,866.00	\$15,309.06	109
Fall on Same Level	\$8,000.00	\$15,889.76	\$10,443.00	\$13,252.16	101
Pushing or Pulling	\$11,517.00	\$22,023.71	\$10,558.00	\$16,101.87	94
Repetitive Motion	\$13,057.00	\$22,018.73	\$11,142.00	\$13,911.77	79
Fall from Different Level (Elevation)	\$10,991.50	\$23,961.27	\$15,020.00	\$31,610.46	70
Struck by Falling or Flying Object	\$4,792.50	\$12,722.45	\$7,485.50	\$22,528.83	64
Fall on Ice or Snow	\$9,493.50	\$14,640.52	\$9,356.00	\$12,181.39	56

* Top ten part of body, nature, and cause of injury categories reported

** NOC = not otherwise classifiable

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Temporary total disability (TTD) claims were the most common type of claim (1,229) and its median indemnity cost was \$6,497.00. The next two most frequent types of claims, scheduled permanent partial (337) and lump sum settlements (101), had median total indemnity costs of \$9,218.00 and \$7,650.00, respectively (see Table 3-10).

Table 3-10
2011 Closed Claims Study
Indemnity Costs by Benefit Type*

Benefit Type	Mean	Median	n
Temporary Total	\$17,444.70	\$6,497.00	1,229
Temporary Partial	\$10,210.84	\$1,814.00	25
Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$23,744.47	\$12,090.00	81
Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$16,649.35	\$9,218.00	337
Lump Sum Settlements (Indemnity portion)	\$13,855.47	\$7,650.00	101

*Claims that closed in 2010 with paid indemnity & medical
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11
2011 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

		Univariate Statistics							
Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Claim Cost	Death	\$269,801.00		\$269,801.00					1
	Permanent Total Disability	\$22,442.00	\$9,905.29	\$13,129.00	\$17,156.46	1.72		76.45	3
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$31,260.03	\$1,850.69	\$19,874.00	\$33,974.10	2.46	7.30	108.68	337
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$41,105.68	\$7,010.36	\$21,672.00	\$63,093.28	4.20	22.77	153.49	81
	Temporary Total Injury	\$35,755.13	\$1,466.99	\$18,347.00	\$51,428.44	4.32	33.21	143.84	1,229
	Temporary Partial Indemnity Portion	\$22,740.76	\$7,696.41	\$3,798.00	\$38,482.05	2.37	5.30	169.22	25
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$24,114.03	\$2,310.36	\$16,606.00	\$23,218.82	2.28	6.28	96.29	101
Total Indemnity	Death	\$224,963.00		\$224,963.00					1
	Permanent Total Disability	\$6,953.33	\$4,147.13	\$5,000.00	\$7,183.04	1.13		103.30	3
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$16,649.35	\$1,241.54	\$9,218.00	\$22,791.69	2.80	8.79	136.89	337
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$23,744.47	\$3,183.91	\$12,090.00	\$28,655.23	2.10	4.74	120.68	81
	Temporary Total Injury	\$17,444.70	\$768.14	\$6,497.00	\$26,928.65	3.11	16.96	154.37	1,229
	Temporary Partial Indemnity Portion	\$10,210.84	\$3,698.54	\$1,814.00	\$18,492.69	2.58	7.20	181.11	25
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$13,855.47	\$1,701.16	\$7,650.00	\$17,096.49	2.32	5.51	123.39	101
Total Medical	Death	\$44,838.00		\$44,838.00					1
	Permanent Total Disability	\$15,488.67	\$6,109.70	\$12,180.00	\$10,582.32	1.27		68.32	3
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$14,610.68	\$843.74	\$9,693.00	\$15,488.94	2.65	9.85	106.01	337
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$17,361.21	\$4,361.73	\$6,501.00	\$39,255.57	5.48	35.62	226.11	81
	Temporary Total Injury	\$18,310.39	\$925.06	\$9,508.00	\$32,429.98	8.26	111.53	177.11	1,229
	Temporary Partial Indemnity Portion	\$12,529.92	\$4,242.11	\$1,984.00	\$21,210.55	2.42	5.69	169.28	25
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$10,258.56	\$1,080.51	\$7,133.00	\$10,859.00	2.58	7.98	105.85	101

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11 continued
2011 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

		Univariate Statistics							
Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Hospital	Death	\$34,103.00		\$34,103.00					1
	Permanent Total Disability	\$8,627.00	\$3,950.02	\$6,427.00	\$6,841.64	1.30		79.30	3
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$8,240.09	\$658.40	\$5,069.00	\$9,809.99	3.48	18.91	119.05	222
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$7,141.08	\$1,598.93	\$3,033.00	\$11,640.36	2.46	5.36	163.01	53
	Temporary Total Injury	\$12,587.28	\$792.05	\$5,720.00	\$23,254.42	8.00	100.06	184.75	862
	Temporary Partial	\$5,893.39	\$2,573.04	\$1,440.00	\$9,277.23	2.08	4.09	157.42	13
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$6,235.80	\$1,057.67	\$4,667.00	\$7,095.06	3.02	12.56	113.78	45
Total Physician	Death								
	Permanent Total Disability	\$3,157.00	\$423.29	\$3,262.00	\$733.16	-0.63		23.22	3
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$3,692.08	\$211.83	\$2,714.50	\$3,607.30	2.04	5.43	97.70	290
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$4,982.22	\$771.04	\$3,140.00	\$6,765.83	3.51	14.59	135.80	77
	Temporary Total Injury	\$4,525.95	\$188.90	\$2,977.00	\$5,779.15	3.82	26.40	127.69	936
	Temporary Partial	\$2,472.06	\$786.97	\$1,048.50	\$3,147.88	1.43	0.96	127.34	16
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$3,337.84	\$505.01	\$2,364.50	\$4,040.08	3.61	14.86	121.04	64
Total Other Medical	Death	\$10,735.00		\$10,735.00					1
	Permanent Total Disability	\$3,705.00	\$1,929.89	\$3,376.00	\$3,342.67	0.44		90.22	3
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$6,304.10	\$482.42	\$3,461.00	\$8,562.11	3.36	18.82	135.82	315
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$8,824.00	\$4,236.18	\$1,360.00	\$36,193.90	6.80	48.91	410.18	73
	Temporary Total Injury	\$7,302.85	\$611.65	\$2,400.00	\$19,079.12	11.53	202.08	261.26	973
	Temporary Partial	\$10,268.21	\$5,341.81	\$1,285.00	\$23,284.40	2.76	6.71	226.76	19
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$6,859.23	\$1,182.27	\$3,248.00	\$10,508.22	3.66	15.17	153.20	79
Lump Sum Settlement	Death								
	Permanent Total Disability								
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$15,792.67	\$2,232.59	\$10,532.00	\$20,339.86	3.17	11.37	128.79	83
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$38,814.19	\$8,354.75	\$32,250.00	\$33,418.98	1.49	2.60	86.10	16
	Temporary Total Injury	\$19,307.46	\$1,418.77	\$9,670.00	\$21,610.07	1.58	1.92	111.93	232
	Temporary Partial	\$22,062.00	\$11,614.05	\$19,637.50	\$23,228.10	0.16	-5.09	105.29	4
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$14,077.74	\$1,711.60	\$9,264.50	\$15,687.04	1.84	2.62	111.43	84

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11 continued
2011 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

		Univariate Statistics							
Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Mean*	Standard Error*	Median*	Standard Deviation*	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Claim Duration	Death	1,816.00		1,816.00					1
	Permanent Total Disability	1,279.67	518.06	1,440.00	897.31	-0.78		70.12	3
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	674.97	23.72	595.00	435.50	1.88	5.30	64.52	337
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	878.90	73.65	690.00	662.88	1.94	4.47	75.42	81
	Temporary Total Injury	510.39	12.98	388.00	454.94	2.41	10.31	89.13	1,229
	Temporary Partial Indemnity Portion	386.12	67.60	250.00	337.99	1.33	1.20	87.53	25
	Lump Sum Settlement	687.23	47.71	569.00	479.45	2.12	7.39	69.77	101
Medical Recovery	Death								
	Permanent Total Disability	257.67	38.01	250.00	65.84	0.52		25.55	3
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	401.92	24.52	284.00	366.13	1.95	4.68	91.10	223
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	589.00	74.74	364.00	533.77	1.58	2.44	90.62	51
	Temporary Total Injury	361.71	15.63	243.00	392.11	2.59	10.76	108.41	629
	Temporary Partial Indemnity Portion	239.67	178.70	53.00	437.72	2.37	5.66	182.64	6
	Lump Sum Settlement	464.44	61.49	348.00	393.74	1.63	2.19	84.78	41
Time Away From Work	Death	728.00		728.00					1
	Permanent Total Disability	286.00		286.00					1
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	96.11	10.59	45.00	130.58	2.07	4.28	135.87	152
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	152.27	37.76	67.00	229.69	2.41	6.20	150.85	37
	Temporary Total Injury	114.52	11.11	35.00	223.04	4.49	25.34	194.77	403
	Temporary Partial Indemnity Portion	7.25	2.50	6.00	4.99	1.06		68.85	4
	Lump Sum Settlement	25.00	9.03	5.00	43.31	1.94	2.55	173.23	23

* In days

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-12
2011 Closed Claims Study
Claim Costs For Repetitive Motion-Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Injuries

Cause of Injury	Median Indemnity	Mean Indemnity	Median Medical	Mean Medical	Median Total Costs	Mean Total Costs	n
Repetitive Motion-Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	\$13,057.00	\$22,018.73	\$11,142.00	\$13,911.77	\$24,560.00	\$35,930.51	79

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Carpal tunnel syndrome injuries had median total indemnity costs of \$13,057.00 and median total medical costs of \$11,142.50. Median total costs for carpal tunnel claims totaled \$24,560.00. (See Table 3-12).

Comparative Analysis of 1999-2011 CCS Claims Costs and Temporal Characteristics

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) mandates the Director of Workers Compensation “to conduct studies of open and closed claims under the Workers Compensation Act” and to seek advice in order to “make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits.” Data collected for the division’s Closed Claims Study (CCS) should provide a foundation for meaningful statistical conclusions about costs and temporal characteristics of workers compensation claims in Kansas, and thus help identify trends in these claims characteristics. The CCS study is done annually, using the original study as a baseline for later years. Each CCS uses data from the prior calendar year; thus, the 2011 CCS is based on calendar year 2010 data (see Table 3-5 above). The comparative study below contains data from calendar years 1998 to 2010. See Table 3-13.

Univariate Statistics

Univariate statistics are important quantitative tools for describing the statistical distribution of workers compensation data. The term “univariate” refers to presentation or analysis of one variable at a time and usually involves descriptive statistics, such as frequency distributions, measures of central tendency (e.g., mean and median) and dispersion (e.g., variance and standard deviation). Important variables associated with workers compensation claims include the following:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim
- **total cost of the claim** (includes total medical and total indemnity)
- **total physician, hospital and other medical costs** for the claim
- **claim duration** (calculated from date of injury to date of closing)
- **time away from work** (calculated from date of disability to return to work date)
- **medical recovery time** for the claim (calculated from date of injury to date of maximum medical improvement)

It is extremely important to note that after 13 years of analyzing claims data, the division still maintains that distribution of medical and indemnity claim costs in Kansas are not normally distributed and, therefore, the median, rather than the mean (“average”), is the more appropriate measure of central tendency for summarizing closed claims costs data, since the median is relatively unaffected by high-cost outliers. A word of caution: none of these numbers has been controlled for inflation (see below for claim costs controlled for inflation).

Statistical measures of dispersion, such as standard deviation or skewness, help explain how outliers “inflate” the mean for both claim costs and characteristics variables. All nine variables show positive skewness (greater than zero) for every year of the CCS study (see Table 3-13). For all years, the sample distributions for claim costs and temporal variables have been positively skewed, or right skewed. Compared to a normally distributed variable, in the shape of a bell curve, the distribution of claim costs (for both indemnity and all medical variables) are skewed right, with most of the claims bunched near the left wall of the histogram, while a relatively few claims extend the histogram out to the right giving it a long tail. Hence, we use the term right skewed or positively skewed, because the values in the tail extend the distribution into positive, not negative, values. Quantitative assessment of the skewness of a distribution can be calculated, but it must be assessed together with another measure - kurtosis, or the tendency of data to be distributed toward the ends or tails of the spread.

For a normally distributed variable, kurtosis would be close to zero.¹² If kurtosis is less than zero, then the distribution is referred to as “light tailed,” but if greater than zero, it is described as “heavy tailed.” Since the distributions of all the study variables are asymmetrical (values cannot be less than zero), the kurtosis measures indicate that there are many outliers (high cost and large number of days) in the tails of the distribution of the study variables (kurtosis is much higher for some of the medical cost variables).

Please note the costs below (see Table 3-13 and Figure 3-1) are actual (nominal) costs and are not controlled for inflation. See the section beginning on page 139 for inflation-adjusted analysis.

¹² Actually, kurtosis of the normal distribution is three, but SAS software subtracts three from the calculation, so that the reference point becomes zero, a more intuitively appealing number in their estimation.

Table 3-13
2011 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas for Calendar Years 1998-2010

Calendar Year	Variable	Univariate Statistics							
		Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
2010	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	34,389.50	1,141.23	18,706.00	48,162.24	4.37	34.08	140.05	1,781
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	17,384.85	620.93	7,500.00	26,204.30	3.15	16.51	150.73	1,781
	Total Medical (dollars)	17,004.65	694.47	9,224.00	29,307.96	8.48	122.10	172.35	1,781
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	4,288.98	144.01	2,868.00	5,367.13	3.87	27.13	125.14	1,389
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	11,214.31	590.89	5,392.50	20,486.20	8.63	121.91	182.68	1,202
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	7,160.33	477.83	2,488.50	18,295.38	11.44	195.57	255.51	1,466
	Claim Duration (days)	568.53	11.26	445.00	475.15	2.22	8.30	83.57	1,781
	Time Away from Work (days)	109.40	8.08	35.50	201.62	4.39	26.14	184.31	622
	Medical Recovery (days)	386.25	12.88	261.00	397.79	2.33	8.13	102.99	954
2009	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	29,494.14	1,034.31	15,421.00	50,617.68	11.06	242.61	171.62	2,395
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	14,256.29	714.94	6,093.00	34,988.29	25.31	948.81	245.42	2,395
	Total Medical (dollars)	15,237.84	567.54	7,827.00	27,774.49	8.84	133.06	182.27	2,395
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,642.31	112.73	2,369.50	4,748.05	5.26	54.64	130.36	1,774
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	10,387.35	566.43	4,556.00	22,763.28	11.30	195.69	219.14	1,615
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	6,139.33	302.69	2,411.50	13,698.13	9.09	133.83	223.12	2,048
	Claim Duration (days)	531.46	10.15	406.00	496.50	3.46	19.75	93.42	2,395
	Time Away from Work (days)	70.42	4.46	18.00	131.83	3.61	16.69	187.19	875
	Medical Recovery (days)	365.35	10.73	256.50	375.18	3.57	26.74	102.69	1,222
2008	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	24,156.13	724.80	13,195.00	38,407.64	6.61	73.71	159.00	2,808
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	11,116.04	348.91	4,688.50	18,489.00	4.69	37.43	166.33	2,808
	Total Medical (dollars)	13,040.09	470.77	7,138.50	24,946.25	10.56	176.22	191.30	2,808
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,143.57	85.46	2,178.50	3,808.58	4.76	47.46	121.15	1,986
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	10,268.88	526.92	4,480.00	24,100.57	12.76	241.34	234.70	2,092
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	4,436.32	271.95	1,792.00	12,171.21	14.62	301.63	274.35	2,003
	Claim Duration (days)	466.43	7.63	370.00	404.49	3.55	24.64	86.72	2,808
	Time Away from Work (days)	76.78	3.99	31.00	125.15	3.93	22.05	163.00	986
	Medical Recovery (days)	264.02	7.00	186.00	269.12	3.38	26.16	101.93	1,476
2007	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	21,686.76	698.95	10,278.31	35,502.35	5.79	62.31	163.71	2,580
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	10,239.95	392.22	3,507.00	19,922.38	6.69	78.93	194.56	2,580
	Total Medical (dollars)	11,446.81	424.36	5,945.25	21,554.94	9.96	186.75	188.31	2,580
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,028.54	95.15	1,850.12	4,206.23	4.91	42.68	138.89	1,954
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	8,983.19	427.21	4,112.00	18,899.02	9.40	150.18	210.38	1,957
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,186.71	130.31	1,240.00	5,480.75	4.99	41.87	171.99	1,769
	Claim Duration (days)	474.47	9.33	365.50	474.12	5.27	51.14	99.93	2,580
	Time Away from Work (days)	76.75	4.18	28.00	141.73	3.97	19.29	184.66	1,151
	Medical Recovery (days)	296.06	9.74	194.00	377.45	7.37	110.75	127.49	1,502

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-13 continued
2011 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas for Calendar Years 1998-2010

Calendar Year	Variable	Univariate Statistics							
		Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
2006	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	22,143.33	805.70	11,795.50	41,522.89	14.68	361.87	187.52	2,656
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	11,148.42	492.02	4,392.00	25,356.69	21.93	784.02	227.45	2,656
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,994.91	469.04	6,133.50	24,172.55	20.74	701.56	219.85	2,656
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,158.97	85.34	1,984.00	4,146.49	4.39	31.74	131.26	2,361
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,983.68	281.24	3,614.50	12,399.94	5.48	41.61	177.56	1,944
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,745.40	433.96	1,179.00	20,210.63	40.38	1783.36	539.61	2,169
	Claim Duration (days)	483.71	9.11	359.00	469.50	3.46	19.34	97.06	2,656
	Time Away from Work (days)	77.52	4.40	28.00	165.66	9.90	179.45	213.70	1,418
	Medical Recovery (days)	296.82	7.43	197.00	338.57	3.05	14.22	114.07	2,075
2005	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	20,016.46	560.88	11,164.00	26,904.65	3.66	20.76	134.41	2,301
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,959.35	336.91	4,000.00	16,161.23	3.93	24.96	162.27	2,301
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,057.11	281.61	6,148.00	13,508.48	3.89	25.37	134.32	2,301
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,718.30	71.81	1,667.00	3,335.88	3.39	17.92	122.72	2,158
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,097.44	211.24	3,424.00	8,845.00	3.87	21.84	145.05	1,753
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,199.88	114.32	1,432.00	5,108.71	4.65	35.73	159.65	1,997
	Claim Duration (days)	555.24	33.25	394.00	1,594.92	41.40	1,885.81	287.25	2,301
	Time Away from Work (days)	78.32	4.42	28.00	158.66	7.43	98.19	202.57	1,291
	Medical Recovery (days)	334.70	8.90	205.00	405.50	3.95	27.15	121.15	2,074
2004	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	19,891.88	850.95	9,715.00	29,904.65	3.70	19.11	150.34	1,235
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,555.47	440.61	3,223.00	15,484.19	3.24	13.04	162.05	1,235
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,336.40	526.00	4,927.00	18,481.42	5.54	44.27	178.80	1,235
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,011.20	143.17	1,501.50	4,893.05	5.65	51.95	162.49	1,168
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,114.34	405.04	2,667.50	1,352.14	7.00	71.90	202.02	930
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,293.00	168.37	1,184.00	5,429.66	3.43	16.09	164.89	1,040
	Claim Duration (days)	555.25	14.71	391.00	517.08	1.86	4.96	93.13	1,235
	Time Away from Work (days)	88.34	7.55	30.00	190.73	6.16	61.14	215.91	638
	Medical Recovery (days)	329.95	11.70	193.00	380.24	2.45	10.22	115.24	1,057
2003	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	24,244.95	1,978.32	11,242.50	104,308.31	20.91	511.65	430.23	2,780
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	12,641.78	1,351.00	4,903.00	71,219.41	32.74	1,294.86	563.37	2,779
	Total Medical (dollars)	11,611.90	1,026.30	5,033.00	54,102.51	21.19	513.33	465.92	2,779
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,357.92	225.12	1,811.00	11,617.40	24.84	735.95	345.97	2,663
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	7,698.89	909.94	2,751.00	41,439.79	18.63	384.22	538.26	2,074
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,873.14	374.45	986.00	18,148.43	41.88	1,915.81	631.66	2,349
	Claim Duration (days)	619.80	11.01	489.00	526.13	2.33	8.92	84.89	2,283
	Time Away from Work (days)	272.37	87.30	35.00	3,483.27	19.95	399.19	1,278.88	1,592
	Medical Recovery (days)	368.08	8.43	246.00	402.81	3.39	22.74	109.44	2,282

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-13 continued
2011 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas for Calendar Years 1998-2010

		Univariate Statistics							
Calendar Year	Variable	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
2002	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	17,690.36	711.14	9,147.50	27,852.79	5.25	46.26	157.45	1,534
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,318.82	413.97	3,732.00	16,187.27	4.36	28.97	173.71	1,529
	Total Medical (dollars)	8,401.91	405.68	4,285.50	15,888.80	8.84	126.75	189.11	1,534
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,802.84	129.60	1,433.00	4,300.40	5.20	47.54	153.43	1,101
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,383.59	290.22	2,008.00	8,614.33	7.81	91.15	196.51	881
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,127.50	154.13	780.00	4,972.91	14.56	326.46	233.74	1,041
	Claim Duration (days)	551.97	14.61	384.50	572.27	2.67	9.31	103.68	1,534
	Time Away from Work (days)	2,385.45	291.80	31.00	8,927.45	3.64	11.27	374.25	936
	Medical Recovery (days)	323.44	13.54	164.00	439.49	2.82	10.10	135.88	1,053
2001	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	14,856.73	544.94	7,398.50	23,577.91	5.29	47.78	158.70	1,872
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,442.08	307.06	2,573.00	12,863.64	3.82	18.93	172.85	1,755
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,879.78	332.67	4,108.50	14,393.53	9.26	144.12	182.66	1,872
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,072.15	77.65	1,202.00	2,828.64	5.28	53.14	136.51	1,327
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,902.37	189.37	2,327.50	5,897.96	5.12	42.04	151.14	970
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,120.92	260.95	874.00	9,020.72	30.02	985.84	425.32	1,195
	Claim Duration (days)	500.49	13.04	324.50	564.40	3.01	11.11	112.77	1,872
	Time Away from Work (days)	128.11	7.06	50.00	246.28	6.23	56.64	192.24	1,216
	Medical Recovery (days)	391.55	11.53	241.50	499.03	3.44	15.47	127.45	1,872
2000	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	13,639.39	408.46	7,064.00	19,197.63	4.12	30.52	140.75	2,209
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	6,530.81	228.65	2,296.00	10,746.36	3.62	17.84	164.55	2,209
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,108.58	232.69	3,834.00	10,936.24	5.98	66.35	153.85	2,209
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,282.25	66.81	1,351.50	3,077.74	4.14	29.34	134.86	2,122
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,314.73	187.53	2,300.00	7,594.41	8.94	140.10	176.01	1,640
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,136.52	103.46	683.00	4,353.92	7.59	105.57	203.79	1,771
	Claim Duration (days)	449.83	9.19	332.00	431.81	2.61	9.65	95.99	2,209
	Time Away from Work (days)	76.42	3.27	32.00	121.46	3.38	14.36	158.94	1,378
	Medical Recovery (days)	261.30	6.48	175.00	304.04	3.13	15.31	116.36	2,199
1999	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	16,800.72	592.8	6,909.00	29,371.84	5.57	50.97	174.82	2,455
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,235.45	264.76	2,115.00	13,118.47	4.19	24.68	181.31	2,455
	Total Medical (dollars)	6,872.88	280.39	3,342.00	13,892.52	11.06	200.06	202.14	2,455
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,770.01	131.20	1,369.00	6,409.96	23.59	833.40	231.41	2,387
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,215.40	200.59	2,051.50	8,231.63	10.06	175.24	195.28	1,684
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,603.54	93.34	557.00	4,144.81	10.76	175.05	258.48	1,972
	Claim Duration (days)	442.86	8.32	329.00	412.25	2.28	8.92	93.09	2,455
	Time Away from Work (days)	89.94	4.28	29.00	166.78	4.41	26.40	185.44	1,519
	Medical Recovery (days)	256.67	6.53	151.00	323.25	3.38	17.74	125.94	2,453

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-13 continued
2011 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas for Calendar Years 1998-2010

		Univariate Statistics							
Calendar Year	Variable	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
1998	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	17,484.72	694.38	7,396.00	32,338.94	7.49	110.87	184.96	2,169
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,936.09	306.92	2,926.00	14,294.14	4.85	36.36	180.12	2,169
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,163.45	1,252.84	2,605.00	58,321.20	44.66	2,048.86	814.15	2,167
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,039.81	68.55	1,042.00	3,128.68	4.31	28.36	153.38	2,083
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,612.86	171.30	1,655.00	6,538.48	6.41	68.60	180.98	1,457
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,777.74	221.00	517.50	9,371.18	35.10	1,383.89	527.14	1,798
	Claim Duration (days)	423.46	8.85	314.00	412.31	2.76	11.30	97.37	2,169
	Time Away from Work (days)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Medical Recovery (days)	280.47	6.79	184.50	315.42	3.07	15.40	112.46	2,158

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 3-1
Median Total Indemnity & Total Medical Claim
Costs in Kansas 1998-2010
(Non Inflation-Adjusted)

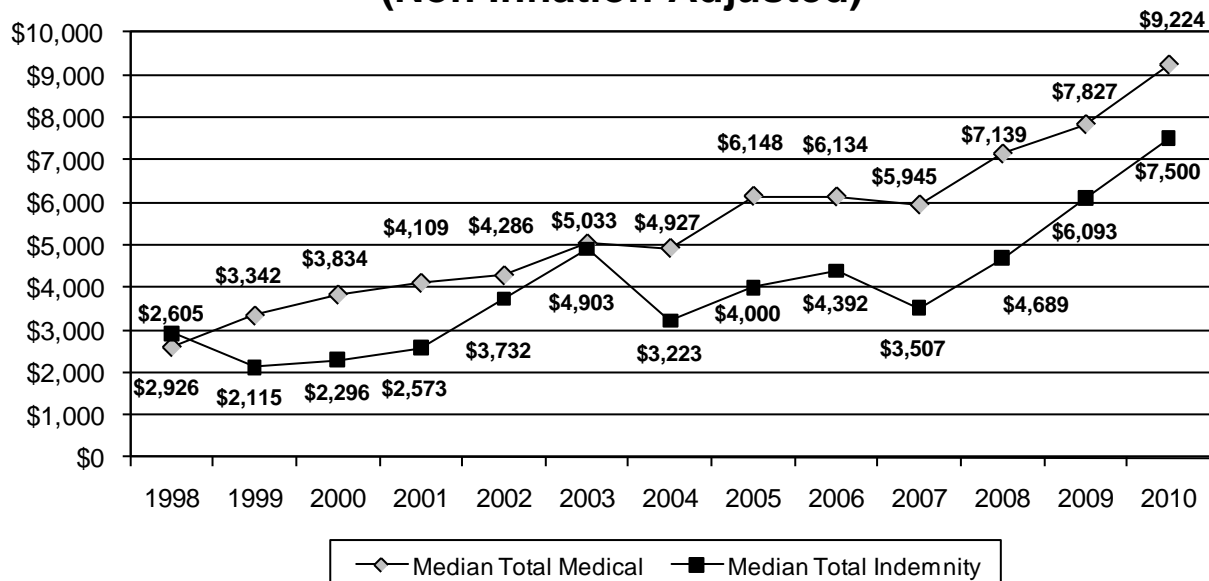
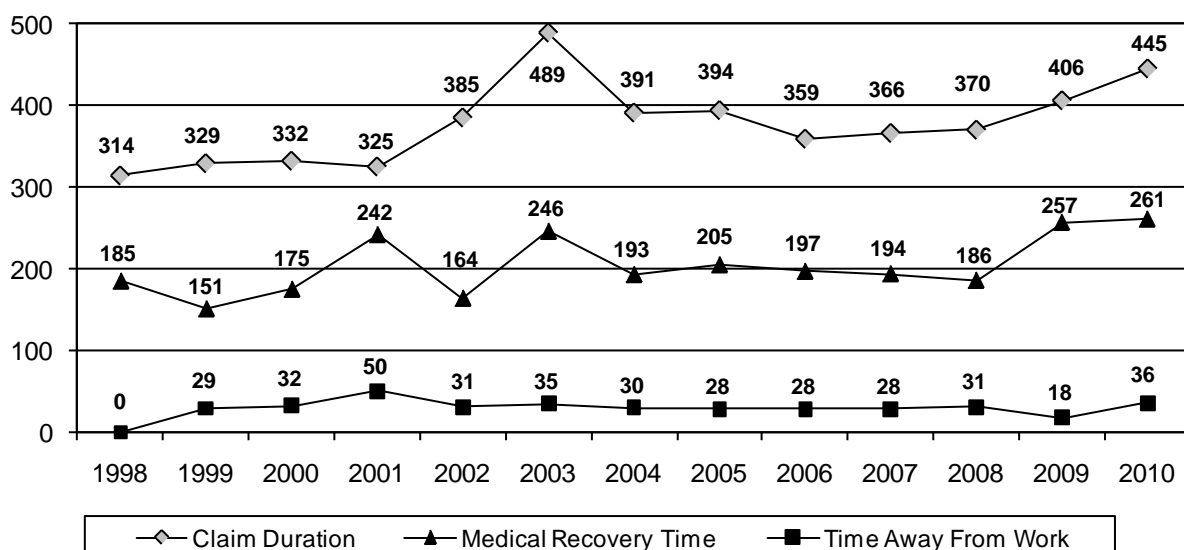


Figure 3-2
Median Temporal Characteristics of Closed
Claims in Kansas 1998-2010



Total Claim Costs for CCS 1999-2011

Total costs for each claim were calculated for each year of the CCS and include:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim, which included the **total physician, hospital and other medical costs**

Median total claim costs per sample year are reported in Table 3-14. Median total claim costs for 2010 were \$18,706.00. Indemnity constituted 50.55 percent of median total claim cost for 2010, while medical was 49.45 percent.

Table 3-14
2011 Closed Claims Study
Total Claims Costs* for Calendar Years 1998-2010

Calendar Year	Median Total Costs (Dollars)*	Percent Indemnity	Percent Medical
1998	7,396.00	52.58	47.42
1999	6,909.00	51.28	48.72
2000	7,064.00	47.88	52.12
2001	7,398.00	46.96	53.04
2002	9,147.00	52.51	47.49
2003	11,242.00	52.12	47.88
2004	9,715.00	48.04	51.96
2005	11,164.00	49.76	50.24
2006	11,795.50	50.35	49.65
2007	10,278.31	47.22	52.78
2008	13,195.00	46.02	53.98
2009	15,421.00	48.34	51.66
2010	18,706.00	50.55	49.45

*Sum of total incurred indemnity & medical costs per claim

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Temporal Characteristics of Claims for CCS 1999-2011

Table 3-15 (below) and Figure 3-2 (above) show the overall increase in the average number of days for claim duration, time away from work and medical recovery time.

- Claim duration increased, on average, 3.61 percent yearly and, in total, 41.72 percent from 1998 to 2010.
- Time away from work increased, on average, 8.12 percent yearly and, in total, 24.72 percent from 1999 to 2010 (note: 1998 data was not available).
- Medical recovery time increased, on average, 5.7 percent yearly but increased, in total, 41.08 percent from 1998 to 2010.

Table 3-15
2011 Closed Claims Study
Temporal Characteristics of Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2010

		Median Number of Days	Average Annual Increase 1998-2010*	Total Increase 1998-2010*
Claim Duration			3.61%	41.72%
	1998	314		
	1999	329		
	2000	332		
	2001	325		
	2002	385		
	2003	489		
	2004	391		
	2005	394		
	2006	359		
	2007	366		
	2008	370		
	2009	406		
	2010	445		
Time Away From Work			8.12%	24.14%
	1998	n/a		
	1999	29		
	2000	32		
	2001	50		
	2002	31		
	2003	35		
	2004	30		
	2005	28		
	2006	28		
	2007	28		
	2008	31		
	2009	18		
	2010	36		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-15 continued
2011 Closed Claims Study
Temporal Characteristics of Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2010

		Median Number of Days	Average Annual Increase 1998-2010*	Total Increase 1998-2010*
Medical Recovery Time			5.70%	41.08%
	1998	185		
	1999	151		
	2000	175		
	2001	242		
	2002	164		
	2003	246		
	2004	193		
	2005	205		
	2006	197		
	2007	194		
	2008	186		
	2009	257		
	2010	261		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Inflation-Adjusted Comparative Analysis of 2000-2010 CCS Claims Costs

In order to compare claim costs over time, the division used standard statistical procedures to adjust for inflation. Every year, the value of the dollar to the average American consumer and employers is driven down by inflation. This makes comparison of year-to-year costs difficult because the value of the dollar changes. In order to control for this fluctuation, BLS produces multiplying factors that are meant to allow costs to be compared over time to account for inflation. These factors are referred to as the Consumer Price Indexes and when used properly in an inflation adjustment formula, these indexes allow the researcher to represent each year's costs with a consistent dollar value. See Appendix A for detail on the methodology.

Highlights of this analysis are as follows:

- Table 3-16 shows both real (inflation adjusted) and nominal median indemnity costs for calendar years 1999 to 2009. All costs are expressed in 2009 dollars. Median total indemnity costs, adjusted for inflation, increased, on average, 11.25 percent yearly from 1999 to 2009. Inflation adjusted median total indemnity costs, over the same period, reveal that indemnity increased 123.79 percent in total.
- Examining specific benefit types, total indemnity costs, adjusted for inflation, for temporary total disability (TTD) claims increased, on average, 9.85 percent yearly from 1999 to 2009 (see Table 3-16). Total increase, adjusted for inflation, over the same period, was 114.44 percent. Median total medical costs for TTD claims increased, on average, 9.17 percent yearly and in total 121.92 percent from 1999 to 2009.
- Costs for the same period for temporary and permanent partial claims and unscheduled and scheduled permanent partial claims also are shown in Table 3-16.
- Figure 3-3 illustrates the trend in the average, inflation-adjusted median of total indemnity and total medical costs for 1999 to 2009.

Table 3-16
2011 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1999-2009

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1999-2009*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1999-2009*	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1999-2009*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1999-2009*
Total Indemnity for all claims			11.25%	123.79%			6.54%	81.93%
1999	\$2,115	\$2,723			\$3,342	\$4,302		
2000	\$2,296	\$2,860			\$3,834	\$4,775		
2001	\$2,573	\$3,117			\$4,109	\$4,978		
2002	\$3,732	\$4,450			\$4,286	\$5,110		
2003	\$4,903	\$5,718			\$5,033	\$5,870		
2004	\$3,223	\$3,660			\$4,927	\$5,595		
2005	\$4,000	\$4,395			\$6,148	\$6,755		
2006	\$4,392	\$4,672			\$6,134	\$6,525		
2007	\$3,507	\$3,628			\$5,945	\$6,150		
2008	\$4,689	\$4,671			\$7,139	\$7,111		
2009	\$6,093	\$6,093			\$7,827	\$7,827		
Temporary total claims			9.85%	114.44%			9.17%	121.92%
1999	\$1,478	\$1,902			\$2,722	\$3,503		
2000	\$1,359	\$1,693			\$2,947	\$3,671		
2001	\$1,600	\$1,938			\$3,512	\$4,255		
2002	\$2,284	\$2,723			\$4,630	\$5,520		
2003	\$2,910	\$3,394			\$4,886	\$5,698		
2004	\$2,495	\$2,833			\$4,310	\$4,894		
2005	\$2,225	\$2,444			\$5,229	\$5,745		
2006	\$2,409	\$2,563			\$5,271	\$5,607		
2007	\$2,331	\$2,412			\$5,204	\$5,383		
2008	\$3,447	\$3,434			\$7,064	\$7,037		
2009	\$4,079	\$4,079			\$7,775	\$7,775		
Temporary partial claims			48.86%	34.36%			14.39%	9.50%
1999	\$657	\$845			\$2,395	\$3,083		
2000	\$402	\$501			\$2,671	\$3,327		
2001	\$526	\$637			\$2,158	\$2,614		
2002	\$423	\$504			\$1,257	\$1,498		
2003	\$432	\$504			\$839	\$978		
2004	\$324	\$368			\$1,317	\$1,496		
2005	\$2,110	\$2,318			\$3,776	\$4,149		
2006	\$4,384	\$4,664			\$4,423	\$4,705		
2007	\$1,188	\$1,229			\$2,924	\$3,024		
2008	\$1,132	\$1,127			\$4,694	\$4,676		
2009	\$1,136	\$1,136			\$3,376	\$3,376		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-16 continued
2011 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1999-2009

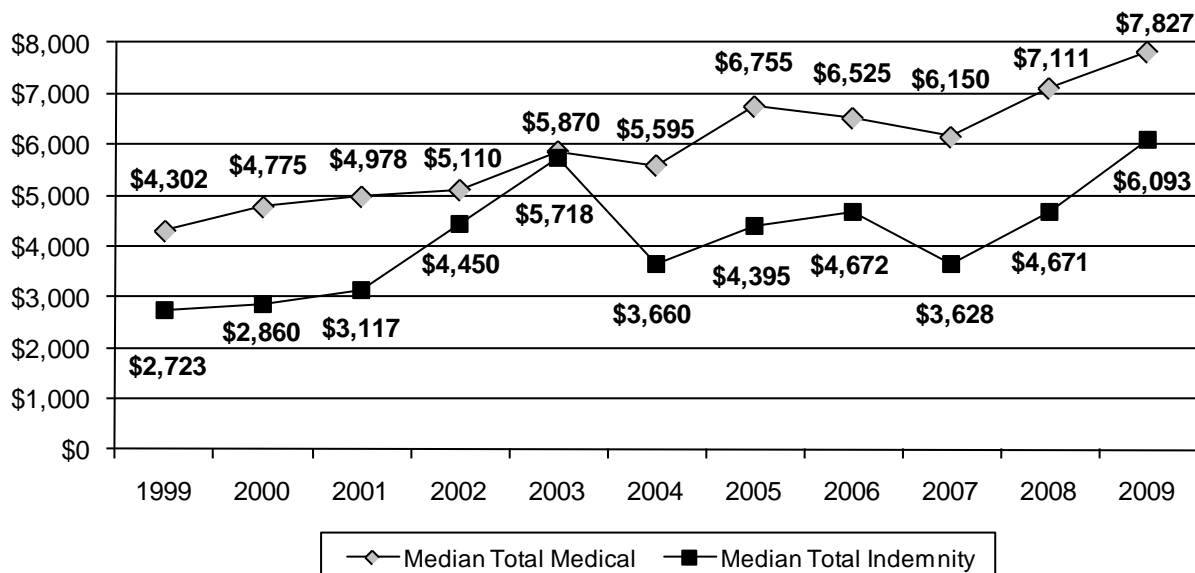
	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1999-2009*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1999-2009*	Non-Inflation Adjusted Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1999-2009*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1999-2009*
Scheduled permanent partial claims			9.66%	77.09%			12.19%	30.75%
1999	\$4,315	\$5,555			\$4,939	\$6,358		
2000	\$6,000	\$7,473			\$5,810	\$7,237		
2001	\$5,745	\$6,960			\$4,660	\$5,645		
2002	\$5,070	\$6,045			\$3,260	\$3,887		
2003	\$7,440	\$8,677			\$6,386	\$7,447		
2004	\$5,304	\$6,023			\$3,597	\$4,085		
2005	\$8,542	\$9,385			\$8,321	\$9,142		
2006	\$7,781	\$8,373			\$8,755	\$9,314		
2007	\$7,036	\$7,279			\$8,189	\$8,471		
2008	\$6,962	\$6,936			\$8,518	\$8,486		
2009	\$9,837	\$9,837			\$8,313	\$8,313		
Unscheduled permanent partial claims			9.04%	55.55%			11.32%	29.20%
1999	\$7,724	\$9,942			\$6,923	\$8,912		
2000	\$8,848	\$11,021			\$6,607	\$8,229		
2001	\$7,844	\$9,503			\$6,779	\$8,213		
2002	\$9,999	\$11,922			\$4,365	\$5,204		
2003	\$8,461	\$9,867			\$5,798	\$6,761		
2004	\$8,054	\$9,146			\$7,866	\$8,932		
2005	\$9,589	\$10,535			\$9,343	\$10,265		
2006	\$13,536	\$14,400			\$7,824	\$8,323		
2007	\$17,023	\$17,610			\$7,561	\$7,822		
2008	\$9,408	\$9,372			\$4,703	\$4,685		
2009	\$15,465	\$15,465			\$11,514	\$11,514		
Permanent partial claims**			2.40%	18.67%			2.40%	5.37%
1999	\$6,708	\$8,635			\$6,356	\$8,182		
2000	\$7,485	\$9,323			\$6,166	\$7,680		
2001	\$7,093	\$8,593			\$6,117	\$7,411		
2002	\$7,280	\$8,680			\$4,088	\$4,874		
2003	\$8,004	\$9,335			\$5,891	\$6,870		
2004	\$6,980	\$7,926			\$7,134	\$8,101		
2005	\$8,905	\$9,783			\$8,835	\$9,707		
2006	\$9,130	\$9,713			\$8,485	\$9,027		
2007	\$8,238	\$8,522			\$7,894	\$8,166		
2008	\$8,695	\$8,662			\$8,075	\$8,044		
2009	\$10,248	\$10,248			\$8,622	\$8,622		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

**Includes both scheduled and unscheduled permanent partial disability

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 3-3
Average (Median) Total Indemnity & Total
Medical Claim Costs in Kansas 1999-2009
(Inflation-Adjusted)



- Median total medical costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 6.54 percent yearly and 81.93 percent in total from 1999 to 2009 (see Table 3-17).
- Median total hospital costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 6.43 percent yearly and 72.52 percent in total from 1999 to 2009 (see Table 3-17).
- Median total physician costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 3.96 percent yearly and 34.45 percent in total from 1999 to 2009 (see Table 3-17).
- Median total other-medical costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 14.48 percent yearly and 236.32 percent in total from 1999 to 2009 (see Table 3-17).

Table 3-17
2011 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Medical Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1999-2009

		Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1999-2009	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1999-2009
Total Medical Costs for all Claims				6.54%	81.93%
	1999	\$3,342	\$4,302		
	2000	\$3,834	\$4,775		
	2001	\$4,109	\$4,978		
	2002	\$4,286	\$5,110		
	2003	\$5,033	\$5,870		
	2004	\$4,927	\$5,595		
	2005	\$6,148	\$6,755		
	2006	\$6,134	\$6,525		
	2007	\$5,945	\$6,150		
	2008	\$7,139	\$7,111		
	2009	\$7,827	\$7,827		
Total Hospital Costs for all Claims				6.43%	72.52%
	1999	\$2,052	\$2,641		
	2000	\$2,300	\$2,865		
	2001	\$2,328	\$2,820		
	2002	\$2,008	\$2,394		
	2003	\$2,751	\$3,208		
	2004	\$2,668	\$3,029		
	2005	\$3,424	\$3,762		
	2006	\$3,615	\$3,845		
	2007	\$4,112	\$4,254		
	2008	\$4,480	\$4,463		
	2009	\$4,556	\$4,556		
Total Physician Costs for all Claims				3.96%	34.45%
	1999	\$1,369	\$1,762		
	2000	\$1,352	\$1,683		
	2001	\$1,202	\$1,456		
	2002	\$1,433	\$1,709		
	2003	\$1,811	\$2,112		
	2004	\$1,502	\$1,705		
	2005	\$1,667	\$1,832		
	2006	\$1,984	\$2,111		
	2007	\$1,850	\$1,914		
	2008	\$2,179	\$2,170		
	2009	\$2,370	\$2,370		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-17 continued
2011 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Medical Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1999-2009

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1999-2009	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1999-2009
Total Other Medical Costs for all Claims			14.48%	236.32%
1999	\$557	\$717		
2000	\$683	\$851		
2001	\$874	\$1,059		
2002	\$780	\$930		
2003	\$986	\$1,150		
2004	\$1,184	\$1,344		
2005	\$1,432	\$1,573		
2006	\$1,179	\$1,254		
2007	\$1,240	\$1,283		
2008	\$1,792	\$1,785		
2009	\$2,412	\$2,412		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- When trying to “smooth” a yearly increase (decrease) with an average annual increase, it should be noted that legal costs, for both employer and claimant, tend to be more volatile, dramatically increasing or decreasing year to year (see Table 3-18).
- Total attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 6.44 percent and 3.73 percent in total from 1999 to 2009 (see Table 3-18).
- Employer attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 7.49 percent and 59.92 percent in total from 1999 to 2009 (see Table 3-18).
- Claimant attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 164.19 percent and 11.98 percent in total from 1999 to 2009 (see Table 3-18).

Table 3-18
2011 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Legal Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1999-2009

		Non- Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1999-2009	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1999-2009
Total Attorney Costs				6.44%	3.73%
	1999	\$500	\$643		
	2000	\$432	\$537		
	2001	\$869	\$1,052		
	2002	\$499	\$595		
	2003	\$783	\$913		
	2004	\$879	\$998		
	2005	\$662	\$727		
	2006	\$722	\$768		
	2007	\$628	\$649		
	2008	\$666	\$663		
	2009	\$667	\$667		
Employer Attorney Costs				7.49%	59.92%
	1999	\$324	\$417		
	2000	\$382	\$476		
	2001	\$626	\$758		
	2002	\$495	\$590		
	2003	\$744	\$867		
	2004	\$759	\$862		
	2005	\$659	\$724		
	2006	\$706	\$751		
	2007	\$613	\$634		
	2008	\$651	\$649		
	2009	\$667	\$667		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-18 continued
2011 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Legal Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1999-2009

		Non- Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1999-2009	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1999-2009
Claimant Attorney Costs				164.19%	11.98%
	1999	\$2,000	\$2,575		
	2000	\$2,466	\$3,072		
	2001	\$2,977	\$3,607		
	2002	\$500	\$596		
	2003	\$2,462	\$2,871		
	2004	\$12,386	\$14,065		
	2005	\$2,222	\$2,441		
	2006	\$119	\$127		
	2007	\$1,116	\$1,154		
	2008	\$4,913	\$4,894		
	2009	\$2,883	\$2,883		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Table 3-19 lists both real (inflation adjusted) and nominal median total costs (medical and indemnity) for calendar years 1999 to 2009. Inflation-adjusted total costs increased, on average, 6.60 percent yearly from 1999 to 2009. The inflation-adjusted total increase for the same period was 73.39 percent.

Table 3-19
2011 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Total Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1999-2009

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1999-2009	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1999-2009
Total Indemnity & Medical Costs for all Claims			6.60%	73.39%
1999	\$6,909	\$8,894		
2000	\$7,064	\$8,799		
2001	\$7,399	\$8,964		
2002	\$9,148	\$10,906		
2003	\$11,243	\$13,111		
2004	\$9,715	\$11,032		
2005	\$11,164	\$12,266		
2006	\$11,796	\$12,548		
2007	\$10,278	\$10,633		
2008	\$13,195	\$13,145		
2009	\$13,195	\$15,421		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Kansas Employer Workers Compensation Costs 1984-2009

The division has calculated and published standard measures of statewide employer costs for workers compensation, adjusted for inflation, for the period 1984 to 2009 (see Tables 3-20 to 3-22). Kansas Labor Market Information Services provided the nominal (non-inflation adjusted) wage data; Kansas Insurance Department provided the nominal insurance premiums data; and Kansas Division of Workers Compensation calculated the inflation adjustments, the increases and the ratios (premiums as a percentage of wages).

- Inflation-adjusted wages increased, on average, 2.02 percent yearly from 1984 to 2009, for a total increase of 63.50 percent (see Table 3-20).
- During this same period, inflation-adjusted total premiums paid for workers compensation insurance also rose, on average, 1.99 percent yearly, for a total increase of 49.53 percent (see Table 3-21).
- In Kansas from 1984 to 2009, inflation-adjusted premiums as a percentage of inflation-adjusted wages, a common statistic for measuring employer cost, increased at an average annual rate of only 0.07 percent; however, over the entire period, it actually decreased by 8.54 percent (see Table 3-22).

Table 3-20
Kansas Workers Total Wages 1984-2009

		Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1984- 2009	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1984- 2009
	Non- Inflation Adjusted Total Wages Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Total Wages Kansas	
Total Wages for Kansas			2.02% 63.50%
1984	\$15,629,617,558	\$30,732,394,075	
1985	\$16,330,124,650	\$31,043,990,735	
1986	\$17,210,097,362	\$32,135,036,568	
1987	\$18,128,087,903	\$32,742,819,320	
1988	\$19,196,887,817	\$33,445,905,212	
1989	\$20,204,632,152	\$33,745,806,617	
1990	\$21,530,813,530	\$34,253,566,980	
1991	\$22,441,718,296	\$34,466,802,844	
1992	\$23,942,707,247	\$35,862,828,259	
1993	\$24,814,846,398	\$36,272,281,278	
1994	\$26,103,011,345	\$37,357,785,432	
1995	\$27,715,506,384	\$38,732,850,537	
1996	\$29,551,866,243	\$40,228,339,959	
1997	\$31,889,467,672	\$42,492,310,984	
1998	\$34,480,895,902	\$45,312,816,892	
1999	\$36,405,814,885	\$46,864,861,826	
2000	\$38,546,008,818	\$48,011,043,012	
2001	\$39,787,033,805	\$48,203,521,725	
2002	\$40,181,390,263	\$47,907,410,798	
2003	\$40,450,524,720	\$47,174,806,689	
2004	\$42,452,954,879	\$48,207,212,642	
2005	\$44,226,394,819	\$48,591,958,033	
2006	\$47,457,825,968	\$50,487,048,902	
2007	\$47,388,704,767	\$49,022,798,035	
2008	\$52,191,096,643	\$51,993,027,965	
2009	\$50,247,802,011	\$50,247,802,011	

Non-Inflation Adjusted Data Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market Information Services

Inflation Adjustment and Increases: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-21
Kansas Employer Workers Compensation Premiums
1984-2009

		Non- Inflation Adjusted Total Premiums Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Total Premiums Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1984- 2009	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1984- 2009
Total Premiums Earned for Kansas				1.99%	49.53%
1984		\$140,223,325	\$275,720,021		
1985		\$170,955,138	\$324,990,154		
1986		\$202,033,619	\$377,241,197		
1987		\$222,846,661	\$402,504,004		
1988		\$259,548,305	\$452,199,757		
1989		\$263,386,009	\$439,907,703		
1990		\$293,048,038	\$466,212,788		
1991		\$337,125,586	\$517,769,671		
1992		\$363,578,560	\$544,589,854		
1993		\$365,646,558	\$534,471,767		
1994		\$312,116,539	\$446,691,094		
1995		\$322,205,785	\$450,287,588		
1996		\$282,897,458	\$385,102,417		
1997		\$261,895,503	\$348,972,434		
1998		\$261,594,835	\$343,772,937		
1999		\$252,545,287	\$325,099,164		
2000		\$247,235,161	\$307,944,151		
2001		\$269,386,691	\$326,372,337		
2002		\$307,451,748	\$366,568,133		
2003		\$324,780,102	\$378,769,834		
2004		\$355,877,798	\$404,115,019		
2005		\$383,363,217	\$421,204,790		
2006		\$407,004,920	\$432,983,957		
2007		\$422,723,365	\$437,300,033		
2008		\$443,160,717	\$441,478,893		
2009		\$412,285,758	\$412,285,758		

Non-Inflation Adjusted Premiums Data Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Inflation Adjustment and Increases: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-22
Employer Workers Compensation Costs
Kansas 1984-2009

		Premiums as % of Total Wages	Average Annual Increase 1984- 2009	Total Increase 1984- 2009*
Premiums as a Percent of Total Kansas Wages			0.07%	-8.54%
	1984	0.90%		
	1985	1.05%		
	1986	1.17%		
	1987	1.23%		
	1988	1.35%		
	1989	1.30%		
	1990	1.36%		
	1991	1.50%		
	1992	1.52%		
	1993	1.47%		
	1994	1.20%		
	1995	1.16%		
	1996	0.96%		
	1997	0.82%		
	1998	0.76%		
	1999	0.69%		
	2000	0.64%		
	2001	0.68%		
	2002	0.77%		
	2003	0.80%		
	2004	0.84%		
	2005	0.87%		
	2006	0.86%		
	2007	0.89%		
	2008	0.85%		
	2009	0.82%		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Appendix

Technical Notes: Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates and Closed Claims Study

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), with the help of the state agencies, selects a non-proportional stratified probability sample of employment establishments and mails them questionnaires. Employers are instructed to record all nonfatal employee injury and illness incidents, number of days away from work for each recorded injury/illness, the number of employee hours worked and the establishment's average employment. Participants in the annual survey consist of employers who maintain Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) records on employee injuries and illnesses on a regular basis under federal law and smaller employers who are exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. The survey "excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; federal government agencies; and, for national estimates, employees in state and local government agencies."¹³ Some states are experimenting with collecting data from the public sector,¹⁴ but Kansas Labor Market Information Services does not currently do so.

The data collection process differs for the employers who maintain OSHA records on employee injuries and illnesses on a regular basis under federal law and those that are exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. The former are mailed a questionnaire in February following the survey year and are asked to transfer from their records all injuries and illnesses incurred as well as demographic and hours worked data. The latter, exempt employers (those with fewer than 11 employees and those designated as "low-hazard industries" by OSHA) are notified in December of the prior year (e.g., contacted in December of 2010 to record injuries for the 2011 survey) that they have been chosen to participate in the survey and must keep records of all employee injuries. The participating state agencies are responsible for collecting data from employers within their jurisdiction and for submitting these questionnaires to BLS for analysis.

The BLS uses its incidence rates as a benchmark to compare the frequency of injuries and illnesses occurring within jurisdictions, industries or specific occupations for a calendar year. The variable "Total Injuries and Illnesses per 100 full-time workers" is the most widely quoted incidence rate and reflects the incidence rate of "total recordable cases." BLS defines "recordable cases" as follows:

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:

- Death
- Loss of consciousness
- Days away from work
- Restricted work activity or job transfer
- Medical treatment (beyond first aid)

¹³ BLS, 2005 News Release: *Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in 2005*, <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh.pdf>.

¹⁴ E.g., Christine Baker, *Trends in Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: USA and California*, IAIABC Journal, Vol. 44 No. 1, 151, 169 (Spring 2007) (explaining that the California Division of Labor Statistics and Research (DSLRS) surveys approximately 800 public sector employers).

- Significant work related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional. These include any work related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone or a punctured eardrum.
- Additional criteria that can result in a recordable case include:
 - Any needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material.
 - Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard.
 - Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis.
 - An employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals 1) that the employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears (averaged at 2000, 3000 and 4000 Hz) and 2) the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above the audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000 and 4000 Hz) in the same ear(s) as the STS.

The incidence rate is calculated as follows:

Formula: $IR = (N/EH) \times 200,000$

IR = Incidence Rate

N = total number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all [private industry] employees during the calendar year

200,000 = Base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)¹⁵

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: The division collects data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in the state of Kansas through its first report of injury form and stores it in its relational database. Every employer covered under the Workers Compensation Act that has workplace injuries must submit first reports of injury. The severity of each occupational accident or illness and the industrial classification code are mandatory data elements that must be reported by employers to the state. The severity of each accident or illness is exhibited by the numerical code representing the following severity categories: 0-No time lost, 1-Time lost and 2- Fatality. The division's analysts utilized the BLS statistical formula (see above) to calculate the incidence of injury for each severity classification for Kansas's non-federal employment hours for the past sixteen fiscal years. Injury and illness data was obtained from the Division of Workers Compensation and the employment hour data used in the division's calculation of incidence rates was obtained from the Division of Labor Market Information Services.

¹⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS) Methodology

The following is a description of the methodology used by the Technology and Statistics section of the division for the 2011 Closed Claims Study (CCS).

Sample Design: Rather than collecting data from the entire population of claims for a calendar year, which would be impractical (as it would result in very large data sets), extremely expensive and labor intensive, the division's researchers used a random sample from the population and made valid inferences about its characteristics using reliable and credible statistical techniques.

The Workers Compensation Division must have a sample that is sufficiently large and accurately representative of the population in order to perform relevant statistical inference. The sample must also preserve the power of equal probability associated with simple random sampling for statistical purposes. This enables the researchers to process the statistics without having to weigh different variables differently. Simple random sampling will not work with this data because carriers with higher paid losses tend to have a higher proportion of paid loss claims, making the distribution of paid loss claims unevenly distributed. In order to sample a larger percentage of those carriers, the division utilizes a two-stage type of probability sampling procedure known as "disproportionate stratified sampling." That procedure ensures that different groups within the loss claims population will be adequately represented in the sample.

The general strategy employed is to first create strata (subsets of the total population) that are more homogeneous than the population as a whole and then to sample a different fraction of insurers within each strata. Then, when recombined through analysis, the resulting sample will be reasonably representative of the more heterogeneous total population. The population was stratified according to paid losses. The specific variable used to stratify the population was a percent of total paid losses for all workers compensation claims in the state of Kansas. Subsequent to stratification, the division selected carriers from each stratum by utilizing a random number generator. All carriers in any particular stratum had the same chance of being selected as any other carrier in the same stratum. The selected carriers were asked to randomly select claims from their own databases that met the CCS study criteria.

Data Collection: The organizations included in the study were then asked by the division to randomly sample from their databases approximately 200 (or less, if they did not have 200) claims for the specified calendar year. The sample was to be taken from each entity's pool of claims, including both medical and indemnity payments. Each claim in the sample also was required to have been open at least one day during the period of January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2010.

The division secured permission from the National Council on Compensation Insurance to print and use the Detailed Claim Information (DCI) survey instrument in order to create data definitions and structure for the Kansas Closed Claims Study survey. DCI is a national standard for reporting comprehensive claim data from insurance carriers. Adhering to the DCI structure, programmers in KDOL created two software packages to assist reporting entities. One package was a manual entry system; the other application allowed a text file to be imported electronically. Both products included editing limitations on inputs to certain data fields. In addition, the

division's analysts performed data scrubbing on the data sets to ensure that accurate aggregate statistics were reported to the legislature.

Response Rate: Non-response bias is always a threat to the accuracy of a sample because non-respondents may differ significantly from survey respondents. Typically, in any study such as this one, certain organizations do not respond due to various circumstances, including, but not limited to, bankruptcy, refusal to answer or lost forms. This year, we experienced a non-response rate of 12 percent.

Adjusting for Inflation: In order to compare claim costs over time, the division utilized standard statistical procedures to adjust past costs for the effects of inflation. Every year, the value of the dollar to the average American consumer is driven down by inflation. This makes comparison of costs from year to year difficult to accurately interpret because the value of the dollar does not remain constant. In order to remedy this situation, BLS has produced multiplying factors that are meant to "even out" cost data. These factors are referred to as Consumer Price Indexes and when used properly in an inflation adjustment formula, allow the researcher to represent each year's costs with a consistent dollar value.

Over the last 25 years, the BLS has made numerous improvements to the CPI-U (Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers), making it a more accurate conversion factor for comparing costs over time. However, because the CPI-U is tied to federal income tax brackets, Social Security benefits, wage levels specified in collective bargaining agreements, government programs and private contracts, it would be impracticable for the BLS to update older CPI-U's to reflect the changes. Therefore, the researcher is not able to represent costs over time in a consistent dollar value by using the CPI-U. The CPI-U is thus better situated for converting specific costs for simple comparisons and not for analyzing time series data.

In order to remedy the situation for the researcher, the BLS has developed the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers Research Series (CPI-U-RS). This series, built exclusively for researchers doing time series analyses, allows the researcher to represent cost figures that reflect estimates of what inflation would have been if it had been measured using current CPI-U methods since 1978. The CPI-U-RS incorporates most of the improvements made to the CPI-U over time, however it has some limitations. The estimates are based on research covering a short time and extrapolated to a longer time period. Additionally, some of the improvements haven't been included for various reasons. In spite of these limitations, the CPI-U-RS is the most detailed and systematic estimate available of a consistent CPI series. CPI-U-RS is utilized by the Division of Workers Compensation for adjusting all costs for inflation from 1999 to 2009.